NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986, AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,338.4	1,296.2	42.2	3.3%	1,662,000
Manufacturing	364.0	365.4	- 1.4	- 0.4%	360,000
Durable Goods	120.1	121.6	- 1.5	- 1.2%	135,000
Nondurable Goods	243.9	243.8	0.1	0.0%	225,000
Construction	88.1	83.8	4.3	5.1%	105,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	56.0	0.1	0.2%	71,000
Trucking and Warehousing	16.5	16.0	0.5	3.1%	21,000
Communication	12.6	12.4	0.2	1.6%	N/A
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	16.2	- 1.0	- 6.2%	21,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	291.8	277.4	14.4	5.2%	430,000
Wholesale Trade	56.4	54.4	2.0	3.7%	74,000
Retail Trade	235.4	223.0	12.4	5.6%	356,000
General Merchandise Stores	29.8	28.1	1.7	6.0%	32,000
Food Stores	40.8	39.0	1.8	4.6%	51,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	61.0	57.2	3.8	6.6%	81,000

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986, AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Insurance Carriers	13.3	12.2	1.1	9.0%	N/A
Services	222.6	209.9	12.7	6.1%	346,000
Hotel and Other Lodging Places	21.0	19.5	1.5	7.7%	31,000
Educational Services	21.2	20.9	0.3	1.4%	26,000
Health Services	45.7	43.4	2.3	5.3%	61,000
Hospitals	15.6	14.9	0.7	4.7%	N/A
Total Government	253.3	244.8	8.5	3.5%	267,000
Total Federal Government	38.3	37.9	0.4	1.1%	40,000
Total State Government	81.6	76.4	5.2	6.8%	83,000
State Education	48.8	45.0	3.8	8.4%	34,000
Other State Government	32.8	31.4	1.4	4.5%	49,000
Total Local Government	133.4	130.4	3.0	2.3%	144,000
Local Education	55.9	53.7	2.2	4.1%	84,000
Other Local Government	77.5	76.7	0.8	1.0%	60,000

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1986 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986 AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Manufacturing	364.0	365.4	- 1.4	- 0.4%	360,000
Durable Goods	120.1	121.6	- 1.5	- 1.2%	135,000
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.0	0.3	2.0%	17,000
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.7	0.1	2.1%	N/A
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.9	- 0.6	-12.2%	N/A
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.7	0.2	1.9%	N/A
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.7%	17,000
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.0	29.4	- 0.4	- 1.4%	31,000
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.8	- 0.2	- 4.2%	N/A
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.3	- 0.2	- 3.2%	N/A
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.3	21.6	- 1.3	- 6.0%	23,000
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.3	8.0	- 0.7	- 8.8%	N/A
Transportation Equipment	8.1	7.8	0.3	3.8%	N/A
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Nondurable Goods	243.9	243.8	0.1	0.0%	225,000
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	14.9	0.6	4.0%	19,000
Textile Mill Products	103.2	105.0	- 1.8	- 1.7%	85,000

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986 AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	29.2	- 2.0	- 6.8%	N/A
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.8	- 0.8	- 2.6%	N/A
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.1	0.9	11.1%	N/A
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.8	0.2	1.4%	N/A
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	44.6	0.4	0.9%	40,000
Men's and Boy's Furnishings	9.3	9.2	0.1	1.1%	N/A
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	15.3	- 0.3	- 2.0%	N/A
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.2	0.6	7.3%	N/A
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.5	0.4	2.6%	18,000
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.5	0.4	8.9%	N/A
Printing and Publishing	10.1	9.8	0.3	3.1%	N/A
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.7	- 0.3	- 0.9%	33,000
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.9	20.1	0.8	4.0%	22,000

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter, 1986 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
3RD QUARTER, 1985 AND 1986

INDUSTRY	3rd QUARTER 1986	3rd QUARTER 1985	NET CHANGE
Total	1,297,123	1,264,955	+32,168
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	15,210	13,070	+ 2,140
Mining	1,670	1,730	- 60
Construction	87,102	86,320	+ 782
Manufacturing	365,673	363,380	+ 2,293
Transportation & Public Utilities	53,693	52,820	+ 873
Wholesale & Retail Trade	298,720	284,560	+14,160
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	60,841	57,060	+ 3,781
Services	201,247	189,300	+11,947
Nonclassifiable Establishments	1,405	5,590	- 4,185
Total Government	211,561	211,125	+ 436
State Government	69,083	66,515	+ 2,568
Local Government	104,404	106,480	- 2,076
Federal Government	38,074	38,130	- 56

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, ES-202 Unit

FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

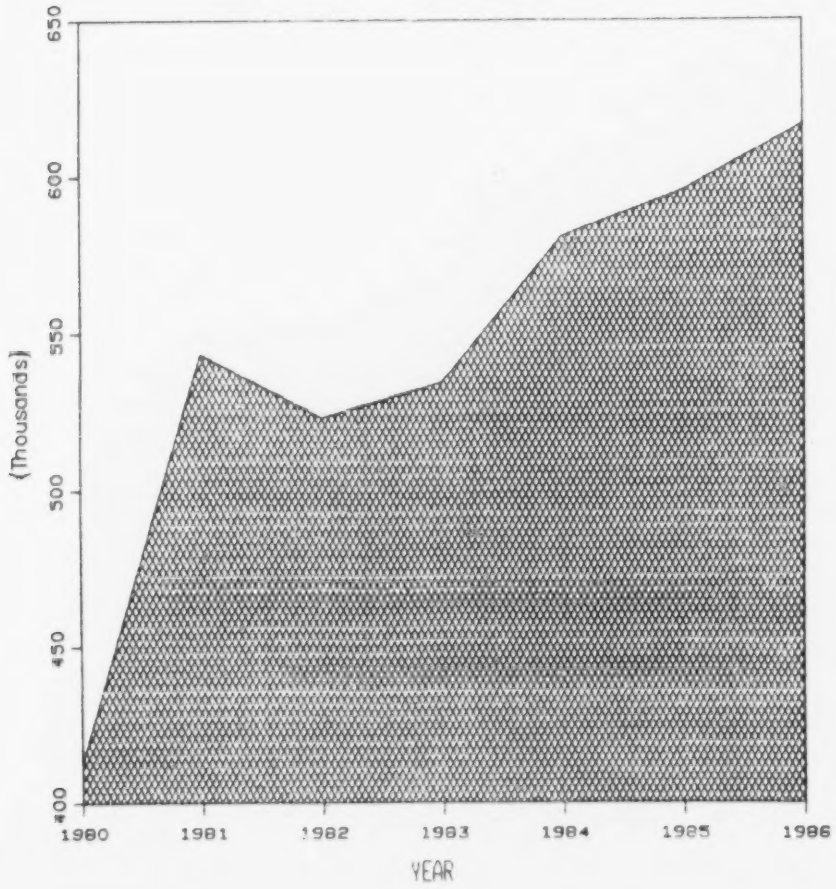
--1986--

The number of women in South Carolina nonfarm wage and salary jobs in 1986 rose to 616,000, a gain of 20,600 above the 1985 level. All major divisions of the private sector, except manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities, experienced increases over the year. The majority of the growth was reported in wholesale and retail trade where 7,100 females were added. The service industry gained 7,000 positions over the twelve-month period. Smaller gains were registered in finance, insurance and real estate (2,200); and construction (400). Manufacturing showed an overall decline of 500 as durable goods lost 800 and nondurable goods increased 300. All industries within nondurables experienced small gains except textile mill products where there was a drop of 500. Transportation and public utilities lost 100 female workers.

In the public sector, total government added 4,500 women to reach a level of 142,300. State and local government accounted for 2,900 and 1,700 of the advance, respectively. Federal government saw a much smaller gain with an addition of 100 female employees.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

1980 - 1986



FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1985-1986
Total Female Nonagricultural Employment	616.1	595.5	+ 20.6	+ 3.5
Manufacturing	148.3	148.8	- 0.5	- 0.3
Durable Goods	38.1	38.9	- 0.8	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	- 0.1	- 2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment	12.0	12.8	- 0.8	- 6.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	110.2	109.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Textile Mill Products	43.8	44.3	- 0.5	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	12.6	- 0.9	- 7.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	13.2	- 0.3	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	6.6	5.9	+ 0.7	+ 11.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	37.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.4	- 0.4	- 3.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.6	8.8	- 0.2	- 2.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	7.0	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 6.1
Construction	6.8	6.4	+ 0.4	+ 6.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.6	12.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Communication	6.0	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	140.5	133.4	+ 7.1	+ 5.3
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Retail Trade	126.6	119.9	+ 6.7	+ 5.6
General Merchandise Stores	22.5	21.2	+ 1.3	+ 6.1
Food Stores	18.7	17.9	+ 0.8	+ 4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	37.5	35.3	+ 2.2	+ 6.2
Banking	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Insurance Carriers	7.3	6.6	+ 0.7	+ 10.6
Services	127.7	120.7	+ 7.0	+ 5.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.7	12.7	+ 1.0	+ 7.9
Health Services	37.7	35.8	+ 1.9	+ 5.3
Hospitals	12.8	12.2	+ 0.6	+ 4.9
Total Government	142.3	137.8	+ 4.5	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	12.2	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total State Government	43.9	41.0	+ 2.9	+ 7.1
State Education	15.1	14.4	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
Other State Government	28.8	26.6	+ 2.2	+ 8.3
Total Local Government	86.3	84.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.0
Local Education	58.9	58.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Other Local Government	27.4	26.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.2

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding and unpublishable components within each sector. All data are adjusted to a First Quarter, 1986 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1986

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek with an annual average of 41.1 increased 0.7 hour in 1986. Contributing to the increase were both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. The nondurable workweek at 40.8 reported the largest gain of 0.9 hour. Within nondurables, notable hourly upturns were recorded in textile mill products (+1.2), apparel and other textile products (+1.0), chemicals and allied products (+0.3), and paper and allied products (+0.2). Showing negative movement were food and kindred products, and printing and publishing, which experienced hourly losses of 0.8 and 0.6, respectively. Durables, at 41.7, were up 0.3 hour from the previous year's average of 41.4. Experiencing rises within durables were stone, clay, and glass products (+0.8); machinery, except electrical (+0.5); electrical and electronic equipment (+0.4); furniture and fixtures (+0.3), and instruments and related products (+0.3). All other industry groups registered declines.

Manufacturing's average hourly earnings for production workers, at $7.92, rose $0.31 above 1985's average of $7.61. Gains were seen in both durables and nondurables, with nondurables showing the largest rise of $0.33 to $7.84. All industry groups within nondurables reported increases. Notable advances were found in food and kindred products (+$0.55), printing and publishing (+$0.50), chemicals and allied products (+$0.49), and paper and allied products (+$0.48). Durables, at $8.09, increased by $0.27. Moderate gains were seen throughout the hard-good sector, with the largest upturns posted in fabricated metal products (+$0.36), furniture and fixtures (+$0.31); and stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.30).

Average weekly earnings rose $18.07 to $325.51, up from the previous year's figure of $307.44. Both the hard- and soft-good sectors registered increases. Nondurables' rise of $20.22 and durables' gain of $13.60 could be attributed to advances recorded in all industry groups of both sectors.

COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURING EARNINGS AND HOURS BY INDUSTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1985-1986

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY HOURS 1986	WEEKLY HOURS 1985	HOURLY EARNINGS 1986	HOURLY EARNINGS 1985	WEEKLY EARNINGS 1986	WEEKLY EARNINGS 1985
Manufacturing	41.1	40.4	$7.92	$7.61	$325.51	$307.44
Durable Goods	41.7	41.4	8.09	7.82	337.35	323.75
Lumber & Wood Products	41.9	42.4	7.27	7.12	304.61	301.89
Furniture & Fixtures	40.6	40.3	6.97	6.66	282.98	268.40
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	43.7	42.9	9.02	8.72	394.17	374.09
Fabricated Metal Prods.	40.1	40.4	8.00	7.64	320.80	308.66
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.3	41.8	8.44	8.30	357.01	346.94
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	40.2	39.8	7.30	7.19	293.46	286.16
Instruments & Related Products	39.8	39.5	7.88	7.65	313.62	302.18
Nondurable Goods	40.8	39.9	7.84	7.51	319.87	299.65
Food & Kindred Products	39.6	40.4	7.08	6.53	280.37	263.81
Textile Mill Products	41.3	40.1	7.28	7.07	300.66	283.51
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	37.7	36.7	5.21	5.05	196.42	185.34
Paper & Allied Products	44.2	44.0	11.92	11.44	526.86	503.36
Printing & Publishing	37.0	37.6	8.27	7.77	305.99	292.15
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.6	42.3	11.65	11.16	496.29	472.07

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit

MANUFACTURING OVERTIME HOURS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The twelve-month average of overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees was unchanged from 1985 to 1986. Nondurable-good manufacturers decreased overtime by 0.1 hour. Durable goods reported no change in overtime hours from twelve months earlier.

OVERTIME HOURS

	MFG.	DUR.	NONDUR.	MFG.	DUR.	NONDUR.
JAN.	3.1	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.5	4.5
FEB.	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6
MAR.	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.7
APR.	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.4
MAY	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5
JUN.	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5
JUL.	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.7
AUG.	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0
SEP.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
OCT.	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.9
NOV.	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.1
DEC.	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

POTENTIAL GROWTH INDUSTRIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

The following industry groups have been identified as those which are less concentrated in South Carolina than in the rest of the nation. In population, South Carolina comprises 1.38% of the national total. The following industries account for considerably less than this percentage compared with United States employment. Therefore, it can be suggested that these groups are potential growth industries for the state.

SIC	Title	S.C. as a Percent of U.S.
20	Food and Kindred Products	0.92%
21	Tobacco manufactures	0.85%
25	Furniture & fixtures	1.00%
27	Printing & publishing	0.68%
29	Petroleum Refining & related	0.22%
31	Leather & leather products	0.15%
33	Primary metal industries	0.98%
34	Fabricated metal products	1.03%
35	Machinery, except electrical	1.35%
36	Electric & electronic equipment	0.97%
37	Transportation equipment	0.39%
38	Instruments & related products	0.79%
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.96%
41	Local and interurban passenger transit	0.36%
42	Trucking and warehousing	1.17%
45	Transportation by air	0.03%
47	Transportation services	1.03%
48	Communication	0.94%
50	Wholesale trade-durable goods	0.89%
51	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	1.05%
53	General merchandise stores	1.21%
55	Automotive dealers and service stations	1.35%
56	Apparel and accessory stores	1.16%
58	Eating and drinking places	1.23%
59	Miscellaneous retail	1.23%
60	Banking	0.87%
62	Security, commodity brokers & services	0.30%
63	Insurance carriers	0.87%
64	Insurance agents, brokers & services	0.97%
65	Real Estate	1.14%
66	Combined real estate, insurance, etc.	0.78%
67	Holding and other investment offices	0.17%
72	Personal services	1.24%
73	Business services	0.89%
75	Auto repair, services & garages	1.01%
78	Motion pictures	0.61%
79	Amusement and Recreation services	1.10%
80	Health services	0.69%
81	Legal services	0.87%
82	Educational services	0.86%
83	Social services	0.88%
84	Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	0.33%
86	Membership organizations	0.76%
89	Miscellaneous services	0.82%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON

STATE	12-MONTH AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT ENDING JUNE 1986 EMPLOYMENT	RANK	12-MONTH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES ENDING JUNE 1986 WAGE	RANK
Alabama	1,351,665	23	$325.34	37
Alaska	205,279	49	$551.38	1
Arizona	1,267,794	25	$351.62	20
Arkansas	766,926	33	$300.47	46
California	11,103,727	1	$410.48	6
Colorado	1,347,349	24	$380.52	9
Connecticut	1,546,094	21	$418.75	4
Delaware	289,252	44	$369.52	12
Florida	4,419,160	6	$329.45	32
Georgia	2,484,336	12	$348.74	23
Hawaii	406,146	42	$325.70	36
Idaho	313,732	43	$312.35	41
Illinois	4,551,495	4	$405.41	7
Indiana	2,078,693	14	$358.98	18
Iowa	1,014,096	29	$311.08	42
Kansas	923,479	31	$335.61	29
Kentucky	1,171,284	27	$325.79	35
Louisiana	1,485,078	22	$349.11	22
Maine	439,171	40	$299.76	47
Maryland	1,749,067	19	$365.27	14
Massachusetts	2,832,797	10	$386.21	8
Michigan 1/	3,444,286	8	$429.49	3
Minnesota	1,784,225	18	$368.66	13
Mississippi	796,970	32	$287.38	49
Missouri	1,999,398	15	$354.61	19
Montana	253,153	45	$300.53	44
Nebraska	611,307	34	$300.50	45
Nevada	443,059	39	$351.04	21
New Hampshire	461,659	38	$335.38	30
New Jersey	3,287,555	9	$414.34	5
New Mexico	475,087	37	$322.30	38
New York	7,565,504	2	$433.14	2
North Carolina	2,608,053	11	$317.13	39
North Dakota	222,141	47	$297.24	48
Ohio	4,208,844	7	$375.21	11
Oklahoma	1,077,821	28	$347.70	25
Oregon	988,508	30	$342.59	27
Pennsylvania	4,500,281	5	$361.43	17
Rhode Island	421,259	41	$327.36	33
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,245,865	26	$308.45	43
South Dakota	224,385	46	$265.33	50
Tennessee	1,799,385	17	$326.33	34
Texas	6,385,752	3	$378.66	10
Utah	561,733	35	$333.48	31
Vermont	218,324	48	$312.97	40
Virginia	2,271,601	13	$343.53	26
Washington	1,624,105	20	$363.88	16
West Virginia	554,259	36	$348.03	24
Wisconsin	1,916,021	16	$341.90	28
Wyoming	192,059	50	$364.91	15
U.S. Average	95,039,435		$371.55	

1/ Data estimated for one quarter.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ES-202 12-Month Moving Averages. Period ending June, 1986.

1995 Projected Nonagricultural Employment in South Carolina
(Data rounded to the nearest thousand)

Industries	Actual 1986	Projected 1995
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,338,400	1,662,000
Total Private	N/A	N/A
Construction	88,100	105,000
Manufacturing	364,000	360,000
Durable Goods	120,100	135,000
Lumber and Wood Products	15,300	17,000
Fabricated Metal Products	15,000	17,000
Machinery, Except Electrical	29,000	31,000
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20,300	23,000
Nondurable Goods	243,900	225,000
Food and Kindred Products	15,500	19,000
Textile Mill Products	103,200	85,000
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45,000	40,000
Paper and Allied Products	15,900	18,000
Chemical and Allied Products	32,400	33,000
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20,900	22,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	56,100	71,000
Trucking and Warehousing	16,500	21,000
Communication	12,600	N/A
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	15,200	21,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	291,800	430,000
Wholesale Trade	56,400	74,000
Retail Trade	235,400	356,000
General Merchandise Stores	29,800	32,000
Food Stores	40,800	51,000
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	61,000	81,000
Insurance Carriers	13,300	N/A
Services	222,600	346,000
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21,000	31,000
Health Services	45,700	61,000
Total Government	253,300	267,000
Total Federal Government	38,300	40,000
Total State Government	81,600	83,000
State Education	48,800	34,000
Other State Government	32,800	49,000
Total Local Government	133,400	144,000
Local Education	55,900	84,000
Other Local Government	77,500	60,000

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION 1980-1990

Many different factors influence occupational trends in South Carolina. The dominant factor is the demand for goods and services by consumers, business, and government. Also affecting occupational employment are technology, organization and the supply-demand conditions of other occupations. Occupations are grouped into nine major categories: 1) professional, technical and kindred; 2) managers and officials; 3) sales; 4) clerical; 5) craft and kindred; 6) operatives; 7) service; 8) laborers, except farm; and 9) farmers and farm workers.

In 1980, total employment in all occupations was estimated at 1,239,200. By 1990, total employment is projected to be 1,453,830, an increase of 17.3%, or 214,630 workers.

A combination of two factors create the average annual job openings for a particular occupation. First are openings due to new jobs resulting from expansion in the economy. The second component includes openings resulting from worker separations from the labor force due to retirement, disability, death, or other reasons. Total average annual openings should number approximately 60,930 between 1980 and 1990, with an estimated 35% or 21,090 openings, due to growth. The remaining 65%, or 39,840, will result from separations from the labor force. The largest number of annual openings will occur in service occupations (16,480), and clerical occupations (11,195), together representing over 45% of the total average annual openings. Occupations with a higher percentage of female workers traditionally have had higher replacement needs, since women have been more likely to withdraw from the labor force because of family responsibilities. This difference is declining, however, because female labor force participation rate are increasing, and women are staying in the labor force longer and withdrawing less often for family obligations.

Professional and technical workers represent almost 14% of the jobs added through 1990. These occupations are expected to add 29,450 workers, a change of over 17%. Table 5 shows that half of the occupations in this category are health professionals and technicians. The growing professions in health and medicine will be greatly affected by the aging of the population and its greater health consciousness. The largest change in this category is for professional nurses, which will add 3,930 new workers. Average annual openings in this category account for over 13% of the total. The most openings (1,045) will occur for elementary school teachers.

Managers and officials represent nearly 10% of the total net change. This category will increase 22.4% for an additional 21,250 workers. Table 5 shows two occupations, restaurant managers and store managers, that will add 4,000 workers each. Changes in business size and organizational structure have resulted in divergent growth trends among managers. Restaurant managers will account for an increase of 4,500 workers, and represent the fastest growth, 93.5%, within the category. Managers and officials should contribute almost 10% of the total employment growth.

Increasing sales employment represents over 8% of the total change. Occupations in this category are expected to increase by 17,410, or about 27%. Factors influencing growth in sales occupations are a growing population and business expansion. These factors, in conjunction with the increased expansion and longer operating hours of retail merchandising facilities in surburban areas, will continue to increase the demand for sales workers. Changing techniques in merchandising, self-service, and computerized checkout counters, will temper the demand for sales workers. Sales clerks will show the third largest change of all occupations, representing 9,310 workers. Average annual openings in this category will contribute almost 8% of the total openings.

Clerical workers will change by 43,710, or about 23%. This represents over 20% of the total change. Technological developments in information precessing systems, office equipment, and communication systems are expected to temper employment growth of various clerical occupations. However, these developments won't affect clerical workers who deal with personal or public contact. Demand will also increase for clericals because of rapid expansion in medical and health services, and miscellaneous business services. Cashiers will increase by 8,750 representing the fourth largest net change for all occupations. The average annual openings of 11,195 for clerical workers will account for over 18% of total openings.

Craft and kindred workers are expected to increase employment nearly 9%, or 14,500 workers. This represents almost 7% of the total change for all occupations. Construction trades employment is expected to increase, fueled by growth in the coastal areas. Mechanics and repairers will expand from an increased need to repair automobiles, computers, office machines, appliances, and industrial machinery. Average annual openings should be 4,890 for 8% of total occupational openings.

Operatives will grow about 2%, or 3,840 workers. This represents nearly 7% of total growth. Transportation operatives are expected to increase faster than average as the transportation industry expands. In contrast, operatives, except transportation, are on a decline due to improved technology creating higher productivity. Foreign competition has kept domestic inventories high, thereby forcing layoffs and reducing employment further. There will be significant growth for truck drivers, and delivery and route workers. Average annual openings for operatives are 5,290, nearly 9% of total openings. It is noteworthy that operatives are the sole occupational category where average annual openings are larger than the net change in employment. Ninety-five percent of the openings will be due to separation from the labor force.

The largest growth is seen in service occupations, where a change of over 41% will account for 76,000 new workers. This represents over 35% of the total net change. Reasons for this large increase are the population growth, expansion of business activity, increased leisure time, and a rising level of disposable income. Three service occupations are among the top five for net change in employment. They are as follows: waiters/waitresses (13,810); food preparers, fast food (10,850); and cleaning service workers (8,690). Food preparers are also the fastest growing occupation with an increase of nearly 106%. Service occupations should also provide 16,840 openings each year. This category represents the largest average annual openings, with 27% of the projected total openings for all occupations.

Laborers will account for approximately 5% of the total change of all occupations. Employment demand in this occupational category will be affected by rising worker output, resulting from the increasing substitution of machinery for manual labor. Employment will increase about 11%, representing 9,980 workers. Some 4,270 average annual openings are expected, representing 7% of openings for all occupations.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	1980 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DIST.	1990 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DIST.	1980-1990 NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,239,200	100.0	1,453,830	100.0	214,630	17.3
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	170,730	13.7	200,270	13.8	29,540	17.3
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	94,930	7.7	116,180	8.0	21,250	22.4
SALES WORKERS	65,760	5.3	83,170	5.7	17,410	26.5
CLERICAL WORKERS	194,660	15.8	238,370	16.5	43,710	22.5
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	165,350	13.3	179,850	12.3	14,500	8.8
OPERATIVES	262,750	21.2	266,590	18.3	3,840	1.5
SERVICE WORKERS	185,020	14.9	261,020	17.9	76,000	41.1
LABORERS, EXCLUDING FARM	94,260	7.6	104,240	7.2	9,980	10.6
FARMERS & FARM WORKERS	5,720	0.5	4,120	0.3	- 1,600	-28.0

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990

INDUSTRY TITLE	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,239,200	1,453,830	214,630	17.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	20,890	15,030	- 5,860	-28.1
MINING	1,880	1,950	70	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	73,650	79,840	6,190	8.4
MANUFACTURING	390,510	380,590	- 9,920	- 2.5
DURABLE GOODS	118,160	130,280	12,120	10.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	14,710	13,910	- 800	- 5.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	4,790	5,310	520	10.9
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	10,990	12,350	1,360	12.4
PRIMARY METALS	6,200	7,050	850	13.7
FABRICATED METALS	13,890	15,660	1,770	12.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	31,770	34,010	2,240	7.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	22,040	25,11[illegible]	3,070	13.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	2,990	5,290	2,330	76.9
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	5,950	6,500	550	9.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	4,830	5,090	260	5.4

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
(continued)

INDUSTRY TITLE	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
NONDURABLE GOODS	272,350	250,310	-22,040	-8.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	14,590	16,480	1,890	13.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS	450	460	10	2.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	137,630	100,620	-37,010	-26.9
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	46,570	46,610	40	0.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,270	16,280	2,010	14.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	7,380	9,890	2,510	34.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	33,210	36,010	2,800	8.4
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	410	470	60	14.6
RUBBER & MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS	17,750	23,420	5,670	31.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	62,280	73,680	11,400	18.3
TRANSPORTATION 1/	30,360	36,330	5,970	19.7
COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	31,920	36,570	4,650	14.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	228,260	325,550	97,290	42.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	50,030	61,490	11,460	22.9
RETAIL TRADE	178,230	264,060	85,830	48.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	48,230	63,910	15,680	32.5
SERVICES 2/	321,360	406,510	85,150	26.5
GOVERNMENT	92,140	106,770	14,630	15.9

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES EMPLOYEES
2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATION EMPLOYEES

TOTAL MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH		OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	
		ACTUAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	ACTUAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	60,930	21,090	35	39,840	65
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	8,190	2,890	34	5,390	66
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	5,940	2,090	35	3,850	65
SALES WORKERS	4,540	1,740	38	2,800	62
CLERICAL WORKERS	11,200	4,330	39	6,870	61
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	4,890	1,390	28	3,500	72
OPERATIVES	5,290	250	5	5,040	95
SERVICE WORKERS	16,480	7,570	46	8,910	54
LABORERS, EXC. FARMS	4,270	990	23	3,280	77
FARMERS & FARM WORKERS	140	-160	-114	300	214

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

OCCUPATIONS[1/] WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
1980 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1980	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1990	PROJECTED CHANGE 1980-90	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
WEAVERS	10,650	7,320	-3,330	-100
LOOM FIXERS	4,820	3,310	-1,510	- 60
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	3,240	2,340	- 900	- 40
SPINNERS, FRAME	6,480	4,700	-1,780	- 30
BATTERY LOADERS	2,550	1,740	- 810	- 30
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,220	1,530	- 690	- 20
DOFFERS	5,550	4,140	-1,410	- 10
CLOTH GRADERS	1,800	1,250	- 550	- 10
SLASHER TENDERS	1,020	680	- 340	- 10
MIXERS/BLENDERS, CHEMICALS	1,830	1,700	- 130	- 10
FISHERS, HUNTERS, TRAPPERS	300	210	- 90	- 10

1/ OCCUPATIONS ARE RANKED IN ASCENDING ORDER BY AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

NOTE: TEN OF THE 11 DECLINING OCCUPATIONS ARE TEXTILE RELATED. GAINS FROM OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS WERE CANCELLED OUT BY THE DOWNWARD MOVEMENT IN OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,239,200	1,453,830	214,630	17.3	60,935	21,095	39,840
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	170,730	200,270	29,540	17.3	8,190	2,890	5,300
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	11,650	15,580	3,930	33.7	940	395	545
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	6,960	9,380	2,420	34.7	560	240	320
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY	21,450	22,540	1,090	5.0	1,045	110	935
ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS	6,200	7,260	1,070	17.2	285	105	180
PHYSICIANS/SURGEONS	2,910	3,860	1,000	32.6	145	95	50
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1,540	2,340	800	52.1	150	80	70
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	1,230	1,730	500	40.8	90	50	40
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	970	1,360	390	40.3	70	40	30
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	570	870	300	51.7	55	30	25
LAW CLERKS	440	650	210	48.5	40	20	20
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	410	620	210	50.7	40	20	20
SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	210	420	200	96.6	30	20	10
DANCE INSTRUCTORS	200	340	140	70.9	30	15	15
TRAVEL AGENTS	180	310	130	68.4	20	10	10
INHALAION THERAPISTS	220	340	120	57.6	20	10	10
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	290	410	120	40.4	20	10	10
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	94,930	116,180	21,250	22.4	5,940	2,095	3,845
MANAGERS, RESTAURANTS, COFFEE SHOPS, ETC.	4,810	9,300	4,500	93.5	700	450	250
STORE MANAGERS	13,660	17,810	4,150	30.3	1,025	415	610
SALES WORKERS	67,760	83,170	17,410	26.5	4,540	1,735	2,800
SALES CLERKS	27,280	36,590	9,310	34.1	2,160	930	1,230
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	4,090	5,065	1,000	23.7	230	95	135
SALES AGENTS, REAL ESTATE	1,010	1,450	440	43.9	105	45	60
CLERICAL WORKERS	194,660	238,370	43,710	22.5	11,195	4,325	6,870
CASHIERS	23,130	31,880	8,750	37.4	1,790	875	915
SECRETARIES	26,780	32,240	5,460	20.4	1,875	545	1,330
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	22,900	27,590	4,690	20.4	1,300	470	830
BOOKKEEPERS	9,180	11,430	2,250	24.5	580	225	355

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990 (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
STOCK CLERKS-WAREHOUSE, ETC.	8,980	10,640	1,660	18.4	395	165	230
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	7,870	9,470	1,610	20.4	460	160	300
TYPISTS	6,530	8,110	1,590	24.3	400	160	240
BANK TELLERS	5,210	6,670	1,560	30.4	330	155	175
RECEPTIONISTS	3,900	5,160	1,260	32.4	315	125	190
DESK CLERKS	1,550	2,750	1,200	77.2	205	120	85
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	5,410	6,590	1,180	21.8	235	120	115
INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	1,100	1,550	450	41.4	90	45	45
RATERS	360	510	150	40.0	25	15	10
REAL ESTATE CLERKS	200	310	110	56.5	20	10	10
CREDIT REPORTERS	190	280	90	48.1	15	10	5
INSURANCE CHECKERS	180	260	80	43.1	15	10	5
RATE CLERKS, FREIGHT	120	180	60	53.7	10	5	5
MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	110	160	50	48.1	10	5	5
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	165,350	179,850	14,500	8.8	4,890	1,390	3,500
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GENERAL UTILITY	11,310	13,420	2,110	18.6	415	210	205
AUTOMOTATIVE MECHANICS	8,610	9,810	1,200	13.9	285	120	165
PLUMBERS AND/OR PIPEFITTERS	6,010	7,130	1,120	18.5	245	110	135
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS/REPAIRERS	670	1,140	470	69.9	65	45	20
OFFICE MACHINE/CASH REGISTER SERVICES	570	810	240	42.0	40	25	15
DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	280	440	160	54.9	20	15	5
OPTICIANS, LENS GRINDERS, POLISHERS	340	480	140	41.8	30	15	15
SHIPFITTERS	320	460	140	41.6	25	15	10
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	300	430	130	44.1	20	15	5
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	290	420	130	44.8	25	15	10
PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INSTALLERS/REPAIRERS	120	200	80	61.4	10	10	*
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	100	160	60	50.0	10	5	5
MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	120	180	60	49.5	5	5	*
JEWELERS/SILVERSMITHS	150	220	60	40.5	15	5	10
WATCHMAKERS	120	180	50	40.0	10	5	5

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990 (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
OPERATIVES	262,750	266,590	3,840	1.5	5,290	250	5,040
DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS	10,080	13,850	3,770	37.4	600	375	225
TRUCK DRIVERS	19,670	22,980	3,320	16.8	700	330	370
BAGGERS	5,130	6,630	1,500	29.1	290	150	140
LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS	320	460	140	44.3	30	15	15
SERVICE WORKERS	185,020	261,020	76,000	41.1	16,480	7,750	8,910
WAITERS/WAITRESSES	13,490	26,130	13,810	94.3	2,045	1,380	665
FOOD PREPARERS, FAST FOOD	10,270	21,120	10,850	105.7	1,635	1,085	550
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	33,820	42,500	8,690	25.6	2,425	870	1,555
NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	13,820	18,760	4,930	35.6	1,075	495	580
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/FAST FOOD	4,750	9,360	4,610	96.9	710	460	250
GUARDS AND DOORKEEPERS	8,750	13,360	4,610	52.6	1,290	460	830
KITCHEN HELPERS	8,480	12,710	4,230	49.8	790	420	370
COOKS, RESTAURANTS	4,090	8,030	3,940	96.1	610	395	215
COUNTER ATTENDANTS	2,060	3,750	1,690	81.8	170	170	*
DINING ROOM ATTENDANTS, BAR HELPERS	1,690	3,270	1,580	93.2	190	155	35
BARTENDERS	1,540	2,960	1,420	92.1	190	140	50
NONWORKING SUPERVISORS, SERVICE	3,010	4,190	1,180	39.4	200	120	80
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	5,840	6,960	1,120	19.1	335	110	225
LIFEGUARDS	720	1,290	570	78.5	75	55	20
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL AND MOTEL	1,040	1,490	450	42.6	105	45	60
GAME/RIDE OPERATORS, CONCESSION WORKERS	410	790	380	94.5	55	40	15
RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	620	970	350	57.1	50	35	15
PANTRY, SANDWICH &/OR COFFEE MAKERS	280	560	270	96.1	40	25	15
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	590	840	250	43.5	50	25	25
BAKERS, BREAD AND/OR PASTRY	370	600	230	62.5	40	25	15
BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS	200	330	130	66.1	25	15	10
LABORERS	94,260	104,240	9,980	10.6	4,270	990	3,280
GARDENERS AND GROUNDSKEEPERS	9,110	11,100	1,980	21.7	850	200	650
STOCK CLERK, SALES FLOOR	5,870	7,500	1,620	27.6	285	160	125
HELPERS, TRADE	15,180	16,410	1,230	8.1	510	125	385

1/ OCCUPATIONS WITH NET CHANGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 1,000 AND/OR PERCENT CHANGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 40%, RANKED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF NET CHANGE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

People change jobs. A recent national study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that only four out of ten workers have been employed with the same employer for over five years. Turnover in jobs is a function of many factors: career advancement; job dissatisfaction; automation; budgets; and other variables (retirement, illness, etc.).

The best labor turnover measure in South Carolina is the individual wage records submitted quarterly by employers covered by the Employment Security Law (as a requisite for Unemployment Insurance coverage). Wage items are reviewed by establishment each quarter to determine new hires, separations, and recalls.

New hiring activity parallels economic growth. The data and graphs on ensuing pages reflect both the total number of new hires and the rate expressed as a proportion of employment. The source used in this study defines a new hire as an employee wage item for a given employer that did not appear in any of the previous four quarters for that same employer. Thus, this measure counts both expansion and replacement hiring.

The separation from a job could be the result of a voluntary (found new job, withdrawal from the labor force, etc.) or involuntary (layoff, firing, etc.) action. In this study, a wage item that appeared in the previous quarter but did not show in the present quarter is considered a separation.

A rehire is a new wage item which was on the payroll in any of the first three of the previous four quarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR TURNOVER AND RATES
1982 to 1986 (in thousands)

	NEW HIRES			SEPARATIONS			REHIRES		
YEAR	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG
1982	642.6	111.3	531.4	871.0	187.5	683.4	128.2	28.6	99.7
RATE:	4.8	2.5	6.0	6.5	4.2	7.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
1983	672.1	118.8	553.2	790.6	145.2	645.4	131.5	31.5	99.9
RATE:	5.0	4.0	7.2	6.0	3.4	7.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
1984	839.1	159.3	676.3	963.3	192.8	766.4	123.6	27.4	95.7
RATE:	5.7	3.4	6.8	6.6	4.2	7.7	0.8	0.6	1.0
1985	885.3	130.2	755.1	1,097.4	193.9	903.5	147.9	30.4	117.5
RATE:	5.9	2.9	7.1	7.3	4.3	8.5	1.0	0.7	1.1
1986	926.6	148.1	778.5	1,114.3	182.2	932.0	142.0	30.6	11.5
RATE:	6.0	3.3	7.0	7.2	4.0	8.4	0.9	0.7	1.0

For more information about these special labor market data, contact the S.C. Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Economic Analysis Unit at 803-737-2660.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEW HIRE RATES
YEAR 1986

	TOTAL NONAG. EMPLOYMENT	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	5.97	3.31	2.47	11.76	3.34	9.02	4.82	6.27	2.50
ABBEVILLE	3.42	2.31	----	7.01	0.72	8.25	6.50	3.36	2.06
AIKEN	4.50	1.52	1.33	8.10	3.41	9.38	4.03	5.79	2.91
ALLENDALE	5.94	6.82	----	8.72	1.76	6.31	2.46	4.47	5.83
ANDERSON	5.60	3.45	0.00	9.96	3.22	8.79	4.21	6.59	2.48
BAMBERG	4.21	4.53	----	8.61	2.21	7.08	2.57	2.95	2.26
BARNWELL	4.90	3.35	----	9.05	1.50	8.24	3.08	4.22	2.75
BEAUFORT	8.18	5.24	----	8.69	4.73	10.82	7.96	7.87	2.28
BERKELEY	5.22	3.07	3.84	9.73	2.30	10.38	10.44	5.22	1.24
CALHOUN	3.02	2.07	8.33	11.34	1.66	7.64	1.20	2.91	2.45
CHARLESTON	6.76	2.48	3.33	11.52	5.15	9.80	6.08	6.63	1.58
CHEROKEE	4.56	3.15	2.31	10.33	2.37	9.10	3.85	3.91	2.05
CHESTER	3.34	1.70	----	8.32	2.07	6.18	2.12	4.43	2.17
CHESTERFIELD	4.24	3.50	1.84	12.22	2.36	7.22	4.11	4.08	3.35
CLARENDON	5.68	6.32	----	7.99	1.87	6.85	3.89	4.50	2.84
COLLETON	5.34	3.95	4.15	8.30	1.30	8.04	4.57	4.57	2.95
DARLINGTON	4.16	2.12	----	7.91	2.88	7.46	3.77	4.58	2.78
DILLON	5.01	4.04	----	15.48	2.02	7.99	4.19	3.41	2.27
DORCHESTER	6.38	3.48	4.05	13.14	5.77	9.67	4.63	5.97	2.57
EDGEFIELD	4.31	3.93	----	8.33	2.19	6.78	2.27	3.50	3.71
FAIRFIELD	5.37	7.30	3.90	9.36	1.05	7.80	3.64	4.76	1.98
FLORENCE	5.38	3.40	5.31	9.75	3.29	7.92	4.00	5.32	2.27
GEORGETOWN	6.43	4.67	1.54	13.24	5.02	9.60	4.84	4.59	2.65
GREENVILLE	6.39	4.12	2.68	10.12	3.46	8.41	3.43	7.62	3.22
GREENWOOD	4.47	2.45	2.31	8.16	2.21	8.93	4.09	4.38	2.63
HAMPTON	4.54	2.90	2.94	11.73	3.81	7.42	2.15	3.36	3.01
HORRY	9.51	4.33	0.93	12.00	3.62	12.55	8.57	9.06	3.69
JASPER	6.85	5.54	7.45	8.71	1.37	10.57	2.86	6.62	2.23
KERSHAW	4.75	2.99	1.44	9.19	4.40	7.73	3.50	5.21	2.55
LANCASTER	3.33	1.54	4.71	10.26	1.37	8.00	3.36	3.53	2.81
LAURENS	3.55	2.31	2.77	8.94	1.60	7.44	3.15	3.83	2.34
LEE	3.16	1.80	----	7.10	4.92	5.24	3.09	3.60	1.93
LEXINGTON	6.24	3.51	2.22	11.84	4.22	9.17	4.54	5.81	3.46
MCCORMICK	3.13	2.48	----	9.30	3.42	5.87	1.59	2.12	2.69
MARION	4.37	3.86	0.00	12.32	3.18	7.76	2.93	2.88	2.64
MARLBORO	3.89	3.55	1.42	13.06	2.24	7.14	3.50	2.85	2.24
NEWBERRY	5.08	4.45	----	8.63	3.94	7.48	3.47	4.45	2.45
OCONEE	4.74	3.74	----	9.83	1.39	8.48	10.12	5.01	3.34
ORANGEBURG	4.90	3.23	5.76	11.23	3.60	8.18	3.58	4.12	2.91
PICKENS	5.18	3.61	1.82	9.74	3.88	8.99	4.07	4.50	2.61
RICHLAND	6.04	4.07	2.78	11.80	1.99	9.13	4.15	6.41	2.25
SALUDA	4.85	3.95	----	10.50	4.33	6.47	3.19	4.74	1.63
SPARTANBURG	5.29	2.81	2.35	9.33	3.65	8.67	3.84	6.34	2.92
SUMTER	5.41	3.28	----	10.49	3.76	8.14	3.75	5.28	1.80
UNION	4.21	2.54	9.84	14.67	3.05	8.10	2.45	6.35	1.61
WILLIAMSBURG	3.85	2.94	----	9.20	1.86	6.51	2.46	3.23	2.91
YORK	6.79	4.16	----	13.75	1.67	10.04	3.86	8.11	2.89

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Economic Analysis Unit

SOUTH CAROLINA SEPARATION RATES
YEAR 1986

	TOTAL NONAG. EMPLOYMENT	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	7.18	4.07	3.46	14.66	5.34	10.10	5.22	7.85	2.83
ABBEVILLE	5.23	4.57	----	8.44	1.81	8.77	6.98	4.55	4.98
AIKEN	6.37	3.18	2.09	11.38	5.08	10.41	4.34	8.90	2.93
ALLENDALE	6.23	5.36	----	8.66	2.21	8.80	3.55	7.20	3.60
ANDERSON	6.11	3.70	0.00	12.06	4.19	9.41	4.50	7.00	3.35
BAMBERG	5.56	5.90	----	11.71	4.03	9.06	3.43	3.96	2.87
BARNWELL	5.78	4.20	----	11.22	2.47	8.53	4.87	4.53	4.79
BEAUFORT	9.74	7.35	----	12.39	5.50	12.47	8.53	9.00	2.30
BERKELEY	6.38	3.71	10.50	15.31	3.32	11.73	12.43	5.45	1.67
CALHOUN	3.53	2.09	0.00	12.78	3.32	9.57	2.26	5.09	2.27
CHARLESTON	8.12	2.82	50.00	15.05	9.31	10.98	5.99	7.83	2.56
CHEROKEE	5.36	3.59	2.31	13.82	2.94	10.20	4.49	5.05	2.13
CHESTER	4.46	3.00	----	10.40	2.16	7.25	2.99	5.21	2.72
CHESTERFIELD	5.57	3.46	4.67	17.29	4.77	8.10	4.72	10.76	3.80
CLARENDON	6.54	5.63	----	13.75	3.24	7.68	4.91	5.39	3.69
COLLETON	7.50	5.59	8.03	15.14	7.45	10.18	5.75	6.34	3.38
DARLINGTON	5.16	2.99	----	9.72	3.10	7.92	4.43	6.55	2.75
DILLON	6.90	4.66	----	20.27	3.35	8.39	4.79	8.58	7.63
DORCHESTER	7.85	5.14	2.70	18.32	7.25	10.70	5.57	7.11	2.93
EDGEFIELD	5.95	4.77	----	37.25	4.69	7.90	2.01	4.97	3.85
FAIRFIELD	7.30	7.22	2.29	13.73	8.75	9.25	3.77	5.85	2.66
FLORENCE	6.47	4.24	4.59	12.41	4.54	9.05	4.48	6.52	2.43
GEORGETOWN	8.52	6.77	2.46	19.55	10.63	11.00	6.69	5.56	2.80
GREENVILLE	7.57	4.97	2.51	12.49	4.86	9.37	3.82	9.31	3.20
GREENWOOD	5.40	3.28	1.85	10.25	3.10	10.36	3.55	5.17	2.48
HAMPTON	5.57	3.54	11.76	15.07	5.13	9.00	3.07	4.08	3.31
HORRY	11.18	4.33	0.93	17.89	4.67	13.45	10.00	11.17	3.06
JASPER	8.72	7.07	3.53	14.50	1.68	12.57	4.92	8.58	2.64
KERSHAW	5.52	3.51	2.79	11.29	4.90	8.42	4.30	6.54	2.80
LANCASTER	4.48	2.80	5.49	12.13	3.05	8.56	3.07	4.90	3.82
LAURENS	4.39	2.98	2.47	12.20	5.05	7.37	3.42	5.82	2.38
LEE	5.91	2.50	----	11.73	7.05	6.56	4.30	11.02	2.95
LEXINGTON	7.37	4.31	2.49	14.35	5.12	10.07	5.23	6.87	7.09
MCCORMICK	4.66	3.18	----	17.68	4.88	10.92	4.23	3.21	2.91
MARION	5.45	4.51	7.14	13.38	5.17	8.86	4.32	4.65	3.67
MARLBORO	6.62	6.27	4.55	15.43	3.06	8.33	4.21	7.38	2.85
NEWBERRY	5.88	5.18	----	9.92	5.96	8.51	4.11	4.97	2.72
OCONEE	5.28	3.89	----	12.56	2.80	8.74	7.72	6.22	3.94
ORANGEBURG	6.02	4.15	10.79	16.20	5.12	9.34	3.96	5.11	2.93
PICKENS	5.95	4.33	1.96	11.99	4.81	10.03	4.13	4.79	4.02
RICHLAND	7.34	4.30	2.84	13.81	4.57	10.31	4.61	8.62	2.20
SALUDA	6.11	4.78	----	14.41	5.88	7.22	3.86	6.25	3.53
SPARTANBURG	6.13	3.50	1.39	10.80	4.44	9.57	4.16	7.45	2.52
SUMTER	6.82	4.72	----	13.33	4.81	9.52	4.05	6.76	1.92
UNION	4.59	2.98	14.75	16.33	4.07	9.14	3.61	5.58	2.41
WILLIAMSBURG	4.74	3.15	----	13.29	2.60	8.28	2.77	4.38	3.65
YORK	7.50	3.98	----	15.21	3.02	9.70	3.67	10.40	3.50

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Economic Analysis Unit

SOUTH CAROLINA REHIRE RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1985

	TOTAL NONAG. EMPLOYMENT	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	0.98	0.68	0.49	1.49	1.20	0.98	0.66	1.32	0.53
ABBEVILLE	0.96	0.80	----	2.05	2.06	1.03	0.62	1.30	0.77
AIKEN	0.75	0.39	0.51	1.15	0.49	0.97	0.77	1.21	0.40
ALLENDALE	1.26	1.43	----	1.71	0.20	1.30	0.79	1.13	0.89
ANDERSON	0.87	0.69	0.00	1.49	0.52	0.89	0.86	1.19	0.61
BAMBERG	1.03	1.03	----	2.26	0.34	1.13	0.33	1.11	0.79
BARNWELL	0.74	0.47	----	0.82	0.83	1.03	0.51	1.18	0.60
BEAUFORT	1.02	1.87	----	1.08	0.71	1.09	0.96	1.02	0.41
BERKELEY	1.00	0.52	1.13	1.54	0.43	0.93	0.87	1.92	0.52
CALHOUN	0.59	0.31	0.00	0.78	0.16	1.94	0.00	1.00	0.53
CHARLESTON	1.03	0.37	0.00	1.22	3.41	0.98	0.83	1.00	0.34
CHEROKEE	0.62	04.5	0.27	1.16	0.30	0.96	0.71	0.86	0.22
CHESTER	0.71	0.50	----	1.92	0.47	0.89	0.38	1.07	0.60
CHESTERFIELD	0.80	0.54	0.94	1.31	1.36	1.25	0.78	1.25	0.56
CLARENDON	0.91	0.74	----	0.84	1.52	1.08	0.79	0.97	0.72
COLLETON	1.18	1.49	0.46	1.72	0.63	0.96	0.78	1.34	0.37
DARLINGTON	1.31	0.71	----	1.29	4.47	1.13	0.60	1.67	0.54
DILLON	1.24	1.13	----	2.60	1.35	1.14	0.88	1.26	1.99
DORCHESTER	0.85	0.54	1.27	1.51	0.66	0.86	0.57	1.20	0.55
EDGEFIELD	0.82	0.57	----	0.55	0.38	1.11	0.22	1.47	0.51
FAIRFIELD	0.85	0.53	0.25	2.14	0.17	0.99	0.92	1.43	1.83
FLORENCE	0.90	0.68	0.54	1.48	1.53	1.12	0.46	0.86	0.49
GEORGETOWN	1.50	0.94	0.32	1.18	8.53	1.28	0.76	1.29	0.56
GREENVILLE	1.16	0.68	0.39	1.54	0.63	0.88	0.58	2.30	0.65
GREENWOOD	0.97	0.88	0.00	1.55	0.52	1.08	0.92	1.09	0.53
HAMPTON	0.90	0.59	0.00	2.01	0.43	1.26	0.45	1.05	0.52
HORRY	1.34	0.90	0.00	1.38	0.69	1.30	0.93	1.83	0.53
JASPER	1.31	0.72	0.46	2.90	0.35	1.49	0.54	1.17	1.15
KERSHAW	0.90	0.70	0.48	1.78	0.55	0.96	0.73	1.21	0.48
LANCASTER	0.70	0.44	0.00	1.44	0.26	0.92	0.52	1.28	0.79
LAURENS	0.69	0.55	0.45	1.88	0.35	0.79	0.54	1.03	0.50
LEE	1.43	0.49	----	2.70	1.59	1.02	0.27	1.62	4.54
LEXINGTON	0.97	0.69	0.37	1.59	0.69	0.91	0.62	1.32	0.51
MCCORMICK	1.08	0.90	----	4.29	0.23	1.27	2.38	0.85	0.98
MARION	1.45	1.45	0.00	2.68	2.63	1.95	0.73	1.07	1.09
MARLBORO	0.95	0.91	0.69	2.87	0.66	1.11	0.36	1.04	0.41
NEWBERRY	0.87	0.84	----	1.37	0.43	0.94	0.67	1.04	0.40
OCONEE	0.80	0.64	----	1.42	0.16	1.15	0.93	1.32	0.74
ORANGEBURG	1.01	0.71	1.34	1.14	0.49	1.20	0.59	1.36	0.99
PICKENS	0.87	0.79	0.27	1.55	0.72	0.84	0.77	0.93	0.57
RICHLAND	0.80	0.55	0.06	1.33	0.35	0.85	0.50	1.09	0.42
SALUDA	1.25	0.72	----	2.17	0.88	1.40	1.03	1.94	1.20
SPARTANBURG	0.81	0.56	0.41	1.52	0.51	0.90	0.68	1.13	0.68
SUMTER	0.90	0.56	0.91	1.29	1.12	0.84	0.78	1.36	0.41
UNION	1.68	2.14	0.00	2.66	0.74	0.92	0.40	1.29	0.48
WILLIAMSBURG	1.12	0.76	----	1.63	0.94	1.50	0.60	1.54	0.70
YORK	0.95	0.80	----	1.94	0.24	0.90	0.61	1.34	0.68

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Economic Analysis Unit

UNEMPLOYMENT PROFILES

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission provides a stabilizing effect upon the state's economy by administering the UI Program in South Carolina. The primary functions of the UI Division are to determine those employers who are liable under the South Carolina Employment Security Law, to collect taxes and maintain records on those employers, and to pay unemployment insurance benefits to eligible workers who become unemployed. These workers comprise the insured unemployed.

Insured unemployment differs from total unemployment in that the former is concerned only with workers covered by the South Carolina Employment Security Law (approximately 90% of the work force in the state). The insured unemployment rate (IUR) measures the number of people filing claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The IUR is computed by dividing the number of insured unemployed by covered employment. The total unemployment rate (TUR) measures the total number of people able, available, and actively seeking work. The TUR is computed by dividing total unemployment by the total civilian labor force (made up of the total employed and unemployed).

In 1986, South Carolina's insured unemployment volume showed a decrease of 5,800 from 1985 levels. Among the counties exhibiting the largest drops in insured unemployment were Greenwood (-50.0%), Dillion (-50.0%), Kershaw (-50.0%), York (-30.0%), and Spartanburg (-28.6%). These declines can be attributed primarily to increased activity in the manufacturing industry.The highest insured unemployment rates were registered by Georgetown (4.3%), Abbeville (4.1%), Bamberg (4.1%), and Marlboro (4.1%) Counties. These four counties are among several counties that are considered Labor Surplus Areas. (See appendix for definition) Lexington and Richland Counties both exhibited the lowest rate at 0.9%.

The level of insured unemployment in the Regular UI program for 1986, at 32,300, recorded a 4.4% decrease in volume below 1985 levels. The manufacturing industry reported the largest insured unemployment volume figure in 1986 at 14,900, but dropped 22.4% below the 1985 comparable level. The totals for all industries in 1986 recorded male claimants at 16,200 (50.2% of the insured unemployed), while female claimants followed closely behind at 16,100 (49.8%). Weeks of current duration showed that the majority of claimants were unemployed for 1-4 weeks, with most of these in the manufacturing industry.

Among the occupational groupings, clerical/sales, structural work, and machine trades accounted for 13.6%, 13.3%, and 13.0%, respectively. The largest portion of insured unemployment in 1986 was in the 22-34 age group. This group accounted for 39.0% of the total insured unemployed and was comprised primarily of workers who had not been in the labor force long enough to gain work experience or to build job seniority.

TABLE 1

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1986
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	23,300	1.8			
ABBEVILLE	300	4.1	GREENWOOD	600	2.8
AIKEN*	600	1.3	HAMPTON	100	1.9
ALLENDALE	100	3.6	HORRY	1,400	2.6
ANDERSON*	1,400	2.8	JASPER	100	2.2
BAMBERG	200	4.1	KERSHAW	200	1.3
BARNWELL	200	2.4	LANCASTER	600	3.3
BEAUFORT	300	1.0	LAURENS	500	2.6
BERKELEY	500	1.3	LEE	200	3.1
CALHOUN	100	1.9	LEXINGTON	600	0.9
CHARLESTON	1,300	1.3	MCCORMICK	100	4.0
CHEROKEE	400	1.8	MARION	400	3.4
CHESTER	400	3.4	MARLBORO	300	4.1
CHESTERFIELD	300	1.8	NEWBERRY	300	2.2
CLARENDON	300	3.6	OCONEE	500	2.7
COLLETON	300	3.1	ORANGEBURG	900	3.1
DARLINGTON	500	2.5	PICKENS	600	2.0
DILLON	200	1.9	RICHLAND	1,000	0.9
DORCHESTER	300	1.3	SALUDA	100	1.9
EDGEFIELD	100	1.7	SPARTANBURG	1,500	1.8
FAIRFIELD	200	2.4	SUMTER	800	2.9
FLORENCE*	800	2.0	UNION	400	3.8
GEORGETOWN	600	4.3	WILLIAMSBURG	300	2.2
GREENVILLE	1,700	1.2	YORK*	700	1.5

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	2,000	1.2
COLUMBIA	1,600	0.9
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	3,900	1.5

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12-month average ending 3/83, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios)

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out-of-State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

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TABLE 2

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1985
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	29,100	2.4			
ABBEVILLE	400	5.3	GREENWOOD	1,200	5.4
AIKEN*	700	1.6	HAMPTON	100	1.9
ALLENDALE	100	3.5	HORRY	1,700	3.2
ANDERSON*	1,800	3.5	JASPER	100	2.2
BAMBERG	200	3.6	KERSHAW	400	2.7
BARNWELL	200	2.6	LANCASTER	800	4.3
BEAUFORT	300	1.2	LAURENS	600	3.2
BERKELEY	500	1.3	LEE	200	3.1
CALHOUN	100	2.0	LEXINGTON	600	0.9
CHARLESTON	1,000	1.1	MCCORMICK	200	8.2
CHEROKEE	500	2.3	MARION	600	5.0
CHESTER	600	5.1	MARLBORO	500	6.5
CHESTERFIELD	500	3.1	NEWBERRY	300	2.3
CLARENDON	300	3.6	OCONEE	700	3.9
COLLETON	300	3.1	ORANGEBURG	800	2.8
DARLINGTON	800	3.9	PICKENS	800	2.6
DILLON	400	3.7	RICHLAND	1,000	0.9
DORCHESTER	300	1.3	SALUDA	100	1.9
EDGEFIELD	100	1.7	SPARTANBURG	2,100	2.5
FAIRFIELD	200	2.4	SUMTER	600	2.2
FLORENCE*	1,100	2.7	UNION	500	4.8
GEORGETOWN	700	4.6	WILLIAMSBURG	400	3.1
GREENVILLE	2,500	1.9	YORK*	1,000	2.1
MSA's (also see * note below)					
CHARLESTON	1,800	1.2			
COLUMBIA	1,600	0.9			
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	5,400	2.2			

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12-month average ending 3/83, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios)

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out-of-State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

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LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY BY SEX AND CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986

INDUSTRY	INSURED UNEMPLOYED (MONTHLY AVERAGE) NUMBER	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	32,300	100.0*	16,200	16,100	16,900	10,900	4,500
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & MINING	700	2.2	500	200	400	200	100
CONSTRUCTION	4,700	14.6	4,300	400	2,600	1,600	500
MANUFACTURING	14,900	46.1	6,400	8,500	8,400	4,400	2,100
TRANSPORTATION	1,000	3.1	800	200	500	400	100
TRADE	4,800	14.9	1,900	2,900	2,300	1,800	700
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	600	1.9	100	500	200	300	100
SERVICES	4,700	14.6	1,800	2,900	2,000	2,000	700
ADMINISTRATION	300	1.0	100	200	100	100	100
INA**	600	1.9	300	300	400	100	100

*Column total does not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

**INA-Information not available

1/ Due to problems in the implementation of a new reporting system, data for 1986 are representative only for the 4 month period from January 1986-April 1986.

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
OCCUPATION BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986
(monthly average)

OCCUPATION	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	INSURED UNEMPLOYED PERCENT	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	32,300	100.0*	16,900	10,900	4,500
PROF., TECH., MGR.	2,600	8.0	1,000	1,100	500
CLERICAL/SALES	4,400	13.6	1,900	1,700	800
SERVICES	3,800	11.8	1,700	1,500	600
FARM, FORESTRY, & FISHING	600	1.9	200	300	100
PROCESSING	1,100	3.4	500	400	200
MACHINE TRADES	4,200	13.0	1,800	1,700	700
BENCH WORK	3,400	10.5	1,600	1,200	600
STRUCTURAL WORK	4,300	13.3	2,100	1,600	600
MISCELLANEOUS	3,500	10.8	1,700	1,400	400
INA**	4,400	13.6	4,400	0	0

*Column total does not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

**INA-Information not available

1/ Due to problems in the implementation of a new reporting system, data for 1986 are representative only for the 4 month period from January 1986-April 1986.

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986
(monthly average)

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		AGE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	UNDER 45	OVER 45
TOTAL	32,300	100.0	20,600	11,700
1-4	16,900	52.3	9,600	7,300
5-14	10,900	33.7	8,000	2,900
15 & Over	4,500	13.9	3,000	1,500
TOTAL MALE	16,200	50.1	11,000	5,200
1-4	8,300	25.7	5,400	2,900
5-14	5,800	18.0	4,300	1,500
15 & Over	2,100	6.5	1,300	800
TOTAL FEMALE	16,100	49.8	9,600	6,500
1-4	8,700	26.9	4,300	4,400
5-14	5,000	15.5	3,600	1,400
15 & Over	2,400	7.4	1,700	700

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986
(monthly average)

AGE	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	32,300	100.0	16,200	100.0	16,100	100.0
UNDER 22	1,600	5.0	800	4.9	800	5.0
22-34	12,600	39.0	6,700	41.4	5,900	36.6
35-44	6,400	19.8	3,600	22.2	2,800	17.4
45-54	3,400	10.5	2,000	12.3	1,400	8.7
55-64	2,100	6.5	1,400	8.6	700	4.3
65 & Over	6,200	19.2	1,600	9.9	4,600	28.6

NOTE: Column totals may not equal due to rounding.

1/ Due to problems in the implementation of a new reporting system, data for 1986 are representative only for the 4 month period from January 1986-April 1986.

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report
South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
REGULAR UI CLAIMANT
CALENDAR YEAR 1986

Long-term unemployment has many causes, ranging from structural changes (automation and technological advancements) to sociological conditions (educational deficiencies and population shifts). Like the normal business cycle, the extent of long-term unemployment varies with the economy. Not only is long-term unemployment evident during recessionary periods, but it also occurs during economic expansion. This long-term unemployment is a result of basic economic problems in the labor market which can have dramatic effects (financial, mental, and physical) on the lives of individuals and families.

In this study, the long-term unemployed are defined as regular UI claimants in South Carolina who have been unemployed more than 15 consecutive weeks. Following this review, Table 1 features data relating to long-term unemployed UI claimants in South Carolina by county. This table provides invaluable information over and above the more frequently reported unemployment statistics.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
CALENDAR YEAR 1986
HIGHLIGHTS

--In South Carolina, better than 3 out of every 20 claimants experienced long-term unemployment in 1986.

--In terms of counties, Sumter had the largest percent (27.0%) of claimants with long-term unemployment, whereas Edgefield showed the lowest percentage (8.8%).

--Of the total long-term unemployed claimants in South Carolina in 1986, Greenville County registered the highest proportion, with 7.4% of the total. The lowest number of long-term unemployed among counties was recorded by Edgefield County. The large number of manufacturing layoffs and plant closings in 1985/86 contributed to Greenville's high proportion of long-term unemployment.

--The state's largest population centers, Greenville, Spartanburg, Richland, and Charleston Counties, accounted for 22.7% of the total long-term unemployed in South Carolina in 1986.

--The percentage of claimants experiencing long-term unemployment in South Carolina increased from 12.9% in 1985 to 15.5% in 1986.

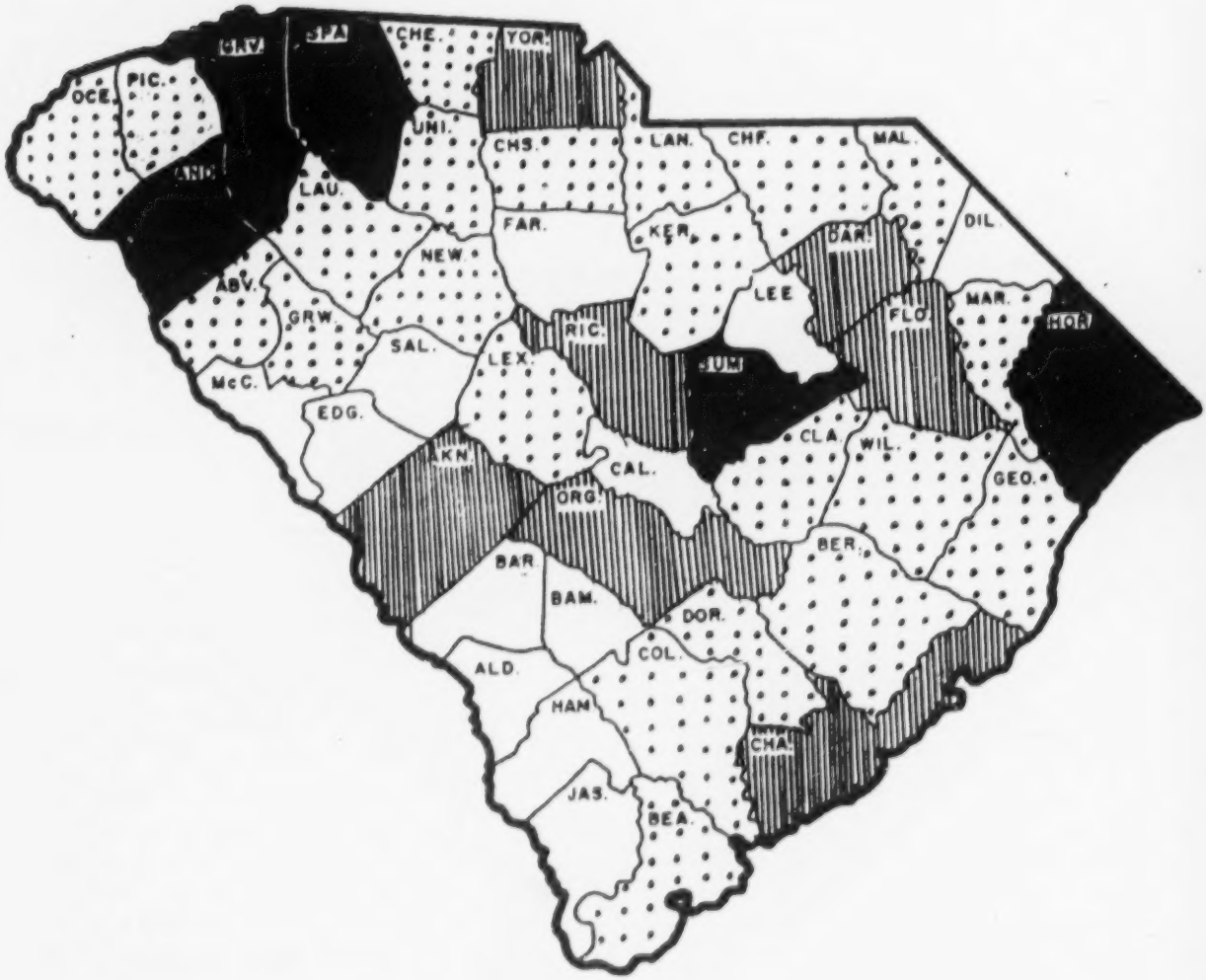
TABLE 1

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1986

	% DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT	% OF CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
STATE TOTAL	100.0	15.5
ABBEVILLE	1.2	14.0
AIKEN	3.2	18.8
ALLENDALE	0.5	14.2
ANDERSON	5.6	16.0
BAMBERG	0.4	10.0
BARNWELL	0.6	11.7
BEAUFORT	1.0	10.8
BERKELEY	2.1	15.1
CALHOUN	0.3	13.3
CHARLESTON	4.8	12.7
CHEROKEE	1.3	12.6
CHESTER	1.5	16.2
CHESTERFIELD	1.4	16.6
CLARENDON	2.0	23.5
COLLETON	1.6	16.7
DARLINGTON	3.2	21.4
DILLON	0.9	14.0
DORCHESTER	1.2	14.8
EDGEFIELD	0.2	8.8
FAIRFIELD	0.7	15.8
FLORENCE	4.8	20.1
GEORGETOWN	2.3	14.0
GREENVILLE	7.4	16.0
GREENWOOD	2.7	17.4
HAMPTON	0.5	10.7
HORRY	5.1	12.9
JASPER	0.3	9.9
KERSHAW	1.1	13.1
LANCASTER	1.8	11.5
LAURENS	2.6	20.6
LEE	0.9	21.1
LEXINGTON	2.4	14.1
MCCORMICK	0.3	14.1
MARION	1.5	13.0
MARLBORO	1.5	16.1
NEWBERRY	1.1	15.8
OCONEE	1.6	12.6
ORANGEBURG	3.1	13.2
PICKENS	2.5	15.2
RICHLAND	3.8	12.5
SALUDA	0.3	10.5
SPARTANBURG	6.7	16.1
SUMTER	6.0	27.0
UNION	1.7	15.6
WILLIAMSBURG	1.2	14.7
YORK	3.0	15.5

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

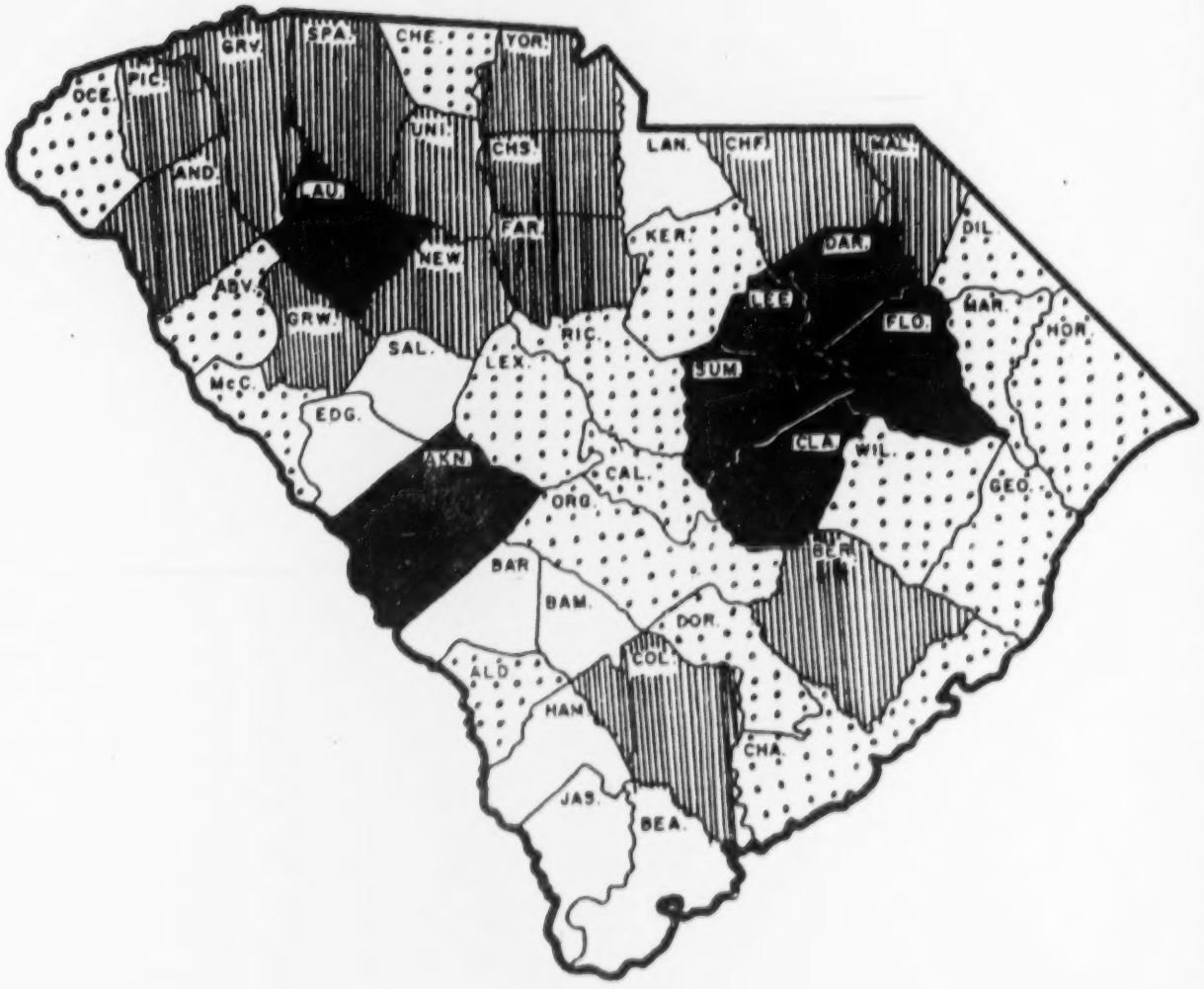
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED BY COUNTY
AS A PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
1986



5.0% and Above
3.0% to 4.9%
1.0% to 2.9%
Below 1.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UI CLAIMANTS
SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTY
1986



- 18.0% and Above
- 15.0% to 17.9%
- 12.0% to 14.9%
- Below 12.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

The South Carolina State Employment Service (Job Service) serves as the focal point in major communities where workers may file applications for work and employers seeking workers may have access to the community's largest and most centralized labor supply. To assist in placing individuals in jobs, Job Service has a state-wide automated Job Matching System whereby faster and better service to applicants and employers is achieved.

In an effort to make the primary objective of placement service fully effective, Job Service offers a wide variety of services to applicants and employers. These services include: testing; employment counseling; job development; technical assistance to employers; and the collection and dissemination of labor market information useful to employers, workers, and agencies concerned with employment.

There were 343,326 applicants available for services in South Carolina's Job Service offices during Program Year 1985 (July 1, 1985-June 30, 1986). Applicants under the age of 22 made up 22% of the total applicants available. Over 58% were between the ages of 22 and 39. The age group 40 and older accounted for 20% of the total applicants available.

More than half (51%) of the applicants were females. Sixty-five percent of the total applicants available had at least a high school education. And 21% received some form of educational training in an institution of higher learning (technical school, college, etc.).

Twelve percent of the applicants were veterans. Of these total veterans available, over 45% served during the Vietnam Era. Of the total applicants available, 6% were classified as handicapped. There were 149,016 applicants referred to jobs between July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1986 (43% of the total applicants available). Individuals placed totaled 63,122 (18% of all applicants available).

In terms of major occupational categories of fully registered applicants, the largest number of active applicants as of June 30, 1986 were classified under the clerical and sales grouping. This occupational category accounted for 18,478 applicants, or 18% of the total active file. The second largest category was service occupations, with 17,838, also accounting for 18% of the active file. Among those active applicants classified as eligible claimants, the clerical and sales occupational category was the largest with 10,817 applicants, or 18% of the total eligible claimants in the active file. The structural work category followed with 9,741 (16% of the total eligible claimants in the active file).

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Applicants Available	Individuals Referred to Jobs		Individuals Placed				Individuals Counseled	Individuals Enrolled in Training	Individuals Tested	Applicants For Whom Job Development Contacts Were Made
		Total	Nonag.	Total	Percent of Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Total	Nonagricultural Over 3 Days				
TOTAL	343,326	149,016	142,960	63,122	18.4	57,266	53,361	10,409	5,717	24,402	37,398
AGE											
Under 22	74,767	38,685	36,821	19,744	26.4	17,972	17,178	2,016	2,431	4,874	4,272
22 - 39	199,805	86,517	83,729	33,852	16.9	31,151	28,928	6,371	2,762	16,392	22,934
40 and Over	68,638	23,761	22,360	9,503	13.8	8,124	7,239	2,020	522	3,130	10,179
SEX											
Male	168,551	77,337	73,000	33,854	20.1	29,693	27,902	5,625	3,061	9,878	24,438
Female	174,647	71,626	69,910	29,251	16.7	27,558	25,446	4,781	2,654	14,512	12,931
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED											
Less than HS	119,506	47,657	43,162	23,313	19.5	18,943	17,938	2,764	2,127	2,814	10,104
HS and Above	223,713	101,310	99,768	39,773	17.8	38,306	35,407	7,643	3,589	21,587	27,284
ETHNIC GROUP											
White	177,078	74,543	73,523	28,968	16.4	28,061	25,998	4,345	2,143	12,867	20,803
Black	160,746	71,010	67,889	31,609	19.7	28,569	26,773	5,940	3,530	11,308	16,112
VETERAN	42,024	22,967	22,645	9,423	22.4	9,103	8,751	3,411	615	3,145	17,592
Disabled	2,431	1,424	1,404	625	25.7	606	571	529	39	157	1,114
Vietnam Era	19,023	10,506	10,362	4,222	22.2	4,094	3,921	1,563	310	1,444	8,054
HANDICAPPED	19,466	7,624	7,516	3,022	15.5	2,922	2,750	1,594	276	848	3,259
MIGRANTS	3,628	3,349	128	3,331	91.8	109	103	23	1	2	141
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	132,959	42,164	41,904	13,799	10.4	13,594	13,045	3,777	1,122	6,242	17,729

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3,4,5,and 6. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ ESARS--Employment Security Automated Reporting System

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

SERVICES RENDERED	TOTAL	YOUTH UNDER 22		45 YEARS AND OLDER		MINORITY		VETERAN	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
New Applicants	194,105	48,044	24.8	22,809	11.8	88,118	45.4	23,017	11.9
Applicants Renewed	96,134	21,393	22.3	10,396	10.8	54,170	56.3	11,746	12.2
Counseled	10,409	2,016	19.4	1,350	13.0	6,059	58.2	3,411	32.8
Tested	24,402	4,874	20.0	1,585	6.5	11,522	47.2	3,145	12.9
Enrolled in Training	5,717	2,431	42.5	290	5.1	3,570	62.4	615	10.8
Job Development Contacts Made	37,398	4,272	11.4	6,986	18.7	16,572	44.3	17,592	47.0
Referred to Job	149,016	38,685	26.0	14,665	9.8	74,358	49.9	22,967	15.4
Nonagricultural	142,960	36,821	25.8	13,676	9.6	69,331	48.5	22,645	15.8
Agricultural	8,368	2,367	28.3	1,209	14.4	6,474	77.4	820	9.8
Placed on Jobs	63,122	19,744	31.3	5,940	9.4	34,094	54.0	9,423	14.9
Nonagricultural	57,266	17,972	31.4	4,959	8.7	29,154	50.9	9,103	15.9
Over 3 Days	53,361	17,178	32.2	4,398	8.2	27,326	51.2	8,751	16.4
Agricultural	6,430	1,897	29.5	1,067	16.6	5,417	84.2	435	6.8
After Counseling	2,769	535	19.3	296	10.7	1,690	61.0	1,086	39.2
After Job Development	4,455	940	21.1	627	14.1	2,186	49.1	1,242	27.9
Inactivated	263,560	60,404	22.9	31,690	12.0	125,834	47.7	31,350	11.9
With Positive Terminal Service 2/	61,610	19,978	32.4	5,681	9.2	33,765	54.8	9,163	14.9
With Other Service	108,321	22,067	20.4	13,219	12.2	49,053	45.3	20,708	19.1
With No Service	93,629	18,359	19.6	12,790	13.7	43,016	45.9	1,479	1.6
Active File (June 30, 1986)	115,500	20,992	18.2	16,867	14.6	60,765	52.6	15,588	13.5

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System

2/ Positive Terminal Service includes Job Placement or Training Enrollment.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	FEMALE		VETERANS		45 YEARS & OLDER		MINORITY	
			TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100,885	100.0	52,251	100.0	14,528	100.0	15,794	100.0	52,349	100.0
PROFESS. TECH., & MGR.	8,335	8.3	3,980	7.6	2,005	13.8	1,715	10.9	2,218	4.2
CLERICAL & SALES	18,478	18.3	14,573	27.9	1,820	12.5	2,142	13.6	7,655	14.6
SERVICES	17,838	17.7	13,021	24.9	1,412	9.7	3,158	20.0	13,421	25.6
FARM & FISHERY	1,410	1.4	376	0.7	138	0.9	294	1.9	968	1.8
PROCESSING	2,800	2.8	1,151	2.2	362	2.5	489	3.1	1,546	3.0
MACHINE TRADES	12,484	12.4	4,909	9.4	2,308	15.9	2,448	15.5	5,102	9.7
BENCH WORK	8,527	8.5	6,685	12.8	408	2.8	1,537	9.7	4,567	8.7
STRUCTURAL WORKER	13,775	13.7	597	1.1	3,468	23.9	1,976	12.5	5,830	11.1
MISCELLANEOUS	11,178	11.1	2,472	4.7	2,374	16.3	1,664	10.5	6,511	12.4

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission,
Labor Market Information

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

Occupation	Applicants Available	Active Applicants (06-30-86)	Nonagricultural Openings		Applicants Available Per Openings Received	Active Applicants Per Unfilled Openings	Average Wage
			Received	Unfilled			
Professional, Technical and Managerial	22,937	8,335	54,118	792	0.4	10.5	$ 4.76
Clerical	43,211	15,307	14,099	2,259	3.1	6.8	4.23
Sales	9,027	3,171	3,971	523	2.3	6.1	4.05
Domestic	2,911	1,386	2,141	109	1.4	12.7	3.91
Other Services	39,493	16,452	18,335	2,403	2.2	6.8	3.81
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	3,359	1,410	1,426	189	2.4	7.5	3.52
Processing	6,901	2,800	3,029	205	2.3	13.7	4.37
Machine Trades	32,325	12,484	7,617	919	4.2	13.6	5.56
Bench Work	22,410	8,527	7,474	861	3.0	9.9	4.24
Structural Work	35,780	13,775	14,323	2,277	2.5	6.0	4.98
Motor Freight and Transportation	8,654	3,258	2,680	247	3.2	13.2	5.09
Packaging and Material Handling	18,848	7,565	10,538	1,386	1.8	5.5	4.84
Miscellaneous	972	355	219	16	4.4	22.2	4.66

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 1307 and 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or More	Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
079374014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	565	82	45	6	6.9	$5.08
090227010	Faculty Member, College or University	136	334	260	6	0.4	N/A
160167010	Accountant	437	73	33	7	6.0	8.73
162157038	Purchasing Agent	250	22	10	1	11.4	8.41
163167018	Manager, Sales	325	9	4	1	36.1	4.08
169167010	Administrative Assistant	739	79	56	1	9.4	7.94
169167034	Manager, Office	736	21	7	0	35.0	5.07
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	1,927	170	61	9	11.3	4.81
187167106	Manager, Food Service	1,024	67	33	6	15.3	4.19
189167034	Security Officer	261	60	63	6	4.4	4.53
201362010	Legal Secretary	531	196	82	13	2.7	3.82
201362014	Medical Secretary	84	100	87	0	0.8	5.59
201362030	Secretary	2,581	716	357	28	3.6	5.07
203362010	Clerk-Typist	498	186	92	8	2.7	4.29
203582030	Keypunch Operator	645	350	275	14	1.8	4.88
205367054	Survey Worker	17	110	77	3	0.2	3.35
206362010	File Clerk I	208	424	13	300	0.5	3.37
209562010	Clerk, General	6,090	2,329	2,364	598	2.6	3.51
209687014	Mail Handler	22	121	98	2	0.2	5.00
210382014	Bookkeeper I	1,033	178	86	11	5.8	4.17
210382018	Bookkeeper II	312	83	39	4	3.8	4.28
211362010	Cashier I	2,001	454	313	29	4.4	3.66
211362018	Teller	400	236	230	10	1.7	4.18
211462010	Cashier II	5,998	1,534	1,046	201	3.8	3.50
213362010	Computer Operator	687	91	49	8	7.5	5.95
216482010	Accounting Clerk	940	205	111	4	4.6	5.15
219362010	Administrative Clerk	4,116	896	523	25	4.6	4.60
222387058	Stock Clerk	1,330	257	192	17	5.2	5.06
235662022	Telephone Operator	275	108	46	17	2.5	4.72
237367038	Receptionist	1,200	320	169	9	3.8	4.24
238362010	Hotel Clerk	364	210	92	36	1.7	3.82
249367074	Teacher Aide II	671	1,250	1,248	8	0.5	3.79
250257010	Sales Agent, Insurance	304	231	61	67	1.3	2.88
261357066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel and Accessories	329	145	80	10	2.3	4.78
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	1,142	749	623	18	1.5	2.58

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina (Cont.)
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
290477014	Sales Clerk	1,728	355	202	46	4.9	$3.43
292353010	Driver, Sales Route	653	279	163	21	2.3	4.38
299137010	Manager, Department	290	26	10	2	11.2	4.61
299357014	Telephone Solicitor	179	303	175	30	0.6	3.36
301474010	House Worker, General	1,078	449	319	19	2.4	3.82
309677010	Companion	502	255	145	22	2.0	3.59
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	422	218	173	19	1.9	3.04
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	2,484	998	642	121	2.5	1.71
311677010	Cafeteria Attendant	307	94	56	16	3.3	3.27
312474010	Bartender	417	73	27	20	5.7	4.36
313361014	Cook	2,902	1,038	703	124	2.8	3.73
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	1,802	481	261	39	3.7	3.43
315361010	Cook	902	254	191	5	3.6	3.89
316684018	Meat Cutter	349	64	24	11	5.5	5.51
317684014	Pantry Goods Maker	284	60	30	4	4.7	3.62
318687010	Kitchen Helper	2,361	1,066	830	31	2.2	3.45
323687010	Cleaner, Hospital	288	59	52	1	4.9	3.49
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	3,664	700	470	90	5.2	3.46
332271010	Cosmetologist	278	16	1	1	17.4	3.35
355674014	Nurse Aide	3,358	440	383	29	7.6	3.54
355677010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	311	118	45	0	2.6	3.37
359677018	Nursery School Attendant	708	147	86	6	4.8	3.54
363682018	Presser, Machine	394	63	45	1	6.3	3.35
372667018	Correction Officer	194	820	701	163	0.2	5.92
372667034	Guard, Security	1,040	712	535	41	1.5	4.18
372667038	Merchant Patroller	806	253	213	17	3.2	4.28
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	2,910	2,317	1,193	44	1.3	3.60
525687082	Poultry-Dressing Worker	48	285	289	4	0.2	4.65
529686014	Cannery Worker	99	260	265	0	0.4	4.84
558585014	Chemical Operator II	294	74	64	3	4.0	6.70
600280022	Machinist	800	157	116	13	5.1	6.73
600380018	Machine Set-Up Operator	328	137	113	12	2.4	5.90
609685018	Production-Machine Tender	1,282	925	710	201	1.4	5.94
615482022	Punch-Press Operator I	131	164	156	0	0.8	6.30
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	1,265	350	157	31	3.6	4.21
625281010	Diesel Mechanic	302	75	29	11	4.0	6.66
637261014	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer	310	129	48	25	2.4	6.74

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina (Cont.)
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings			Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
			Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or More		
638281014	Maintenance Mechanic	1,228	294	194	8	4.2	$7.11
638281018	Millwright	596	67	53	4	8.9	9.52
680685018	Card Tender	256	30	24	0	8.5	5.91
681685154	Yarn Winder	532	31	24	3	17.2	5.30
682685010	Spinner, Frame	1,440	118	96	6	12.2	5.75
683682038	Weaver	2,319	199	153	17	11.7	5.49
683686010	Battery Loader	687	13	7	1	52.8	5.61
684685010	Seamless-Hosiery Knitter	13	699	724	5	0.0	3.35
685665014	Knitting-Machine Operator	287	112	94	1	2.6	3.72
724684026	Coil Winder	66	249	242	5	0.3	4.98
726684018	Electronics Assembler	1,120	172	202	42	6.5	4.83
727687022	Assembler, Dry Cell and Battery	105	105	107	0	1.0	N/A
739687030	Assembler, Small Products	124	330	282	39	0.4	3.50
741684026	Painter, Spray I	263	75	49	11	3.5	5.42
787682046	Sewing-Machine Operator	4,637	1,312	1,117	126	3.5	3.39
789687070	Garment Inspector	779	52	45	1	15.0	4.35
804281010	Sheet-Metal Worker	748	182	107	13	4.1	5.61
806381026	Assembler, Aircraft, Structures and Surfaces	3	121	113	9	0.0	6.95
806684010	Assembler, Automobile	32	109	96	9	0.3	5.03
807381010	Automobile-Body Repairer	346	70	29	5	4.9	4.14
819384010	Welder, Combination	853	78	56	7	10.9	6.58
824261010	Electrician	1,600	472	320	24	3.4	7.33
828281010	Electronics Mechanic	567	53	24	8	10.7	9.01
840381010	Painter	1,569	460	314	25	3.4	5.45
844364010	Cement Mason	683	129	68	22	5.3	6.71
859683010	Operating Engineer	993	178	108	5	5.6	5.16
860381022	Carpenter	2,991	1,134	662	109	2.6	6.14
861381018	Bricklayer	394	139	58	13	2.8	8.29
862381018	Pipe Fitter	1,218	111	68	9	11.0	7.93
862381030	Plumber	405	139	63	16	2.9	6.81
866381010	Roofer	387	157	86	10	2.5	4.40
869664014	Construction Worker I	6,440	4,046	2,526	1,095	1.6	4.56
869687026	Construction Worker II	2,876	2,514	2,245	50	1.1	4.15
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	870	446	273	24	2.0	3.95
899684022	Maintenance-Repairer Helper, Factory or Mill	68	164	150	2	0.4	3.71
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	2,485	545	337	54	4.6	3.35

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina (Cont.)
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or More	Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	2,046	312	194	7	6.6	$4.06
906683022	Truck Driver, Light	1,184	283	186	11	4.2	4.78
913463010	Bus Driver	459	36	16	3	12.8	3.35
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	399	118	70	4	3.4	3.51
919687014	Cleaner II	316	220	164	14	1.4	5.08
920587018	Packager, Hand	2,979	503	429	20	5.9	4.08
920685078	Packager, Machine	411	47	40	0	8.7	4.37
929686010	Bakery Worker	52	140	144	2	0.4	5.33
929687030	Material Handler	7,982	8,040	6,964	1,076	1.0	5.89

N/A - Not Available

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN 1/ REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

Characteristics of Registrants	Total Registrants	Entered Employment	Percent of Total Registrants
Total	16,430	2,255	13.7
Age			
Under 22	1,750	232	13.3
22-44	12,961	1,912	14.8
45 & Over	1,718	111	6.5
Sex			
Male	1,272	214	16.8
Female	15,157	2,041	13.5
Highest School Grade Completed			
Less than High School	9,775	1,064	10.9
High School & Above	6,651	1,191	17.9
Ethnic Group			
White	3,025	423	14.0
Black	13,317	1,816	13.6

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Work Incentive Program, Administered under Title III of the Social Security Act

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM
(TJTC) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS
BY MONTH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
PROGRAM YEAR 1986

DATE	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS	CERTIFICATIONS
July 1985	1,895	1,125
August 1985	1,968	1,165
September 1985	1,448	943
October 1985	1,608	867
November 1985	1,211	757
December 1985	1,036	622
January 1986	247	370
February 1986	5	49
March 1986	24	39
April 1986	8	21
May 1986*	-	-
June 1986*	-	-

SOURCE: TJTC Activities Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

For more information about the TJTC employer tax credit program, contact your nearest Job Service office.

*The TJTC program was temporarily suspended in April 1986, therefore, May 1986 and June 1986 figures are not available.

INCOME AND EDUCATION

INCOME HIGHLIGHTS

For 1986, South Carolina's per capita personal income was estimated at $11,096. This figure increased 4.4% over the 1985 level of $10,626. The national per capita personal income for 1986 was estimated at $14,461. South Carolina's figure represented 77% of this national level. Among the other southeastern states, Virginia had the highest per capita personal income of $15,374, over 6% higher than the national average. The lowest was registered by Mississippi at $9,552 (66% of the national average).

Turning to counties, Greenville ranked number one in the state in per capita income in 1984, with $11,791. Lexington County followed closely with a level of $11,705. The lowest per capita income in 1984 was experienced in Allendale County, with $6,751.

In regards to the seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in the state, Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill registered the highest per capita income in 1984 (the latest available), with $12,430. The Columbia MSA followed with a level of $11,544. The Florence MSA level of $9,610 in 1984, represented the lowest per capita income within the state's metropolitan areas.

South Carolina's total personal income for 1986 was estimated at $37,469,000. This figure registered an increase of 5.7% over 1985's level. South Carolina's figure represented 1.1% of the national personal income total for 1985.

The median household income in South Carolina in 1979 (based on Census data) was $14,748. In terms of counties, Lexington County registered the highest median household income in 1979, with $18,350. Allendale County, with $9,646, had the lowest median household income in 1979.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES
1982 - 1986

AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% OF NATIONAL AVERAGE IN 1986
United States	$11,470	$12,093	$13,115	$13,867	$14,461	100%
Southeast	9,883	10,482	11,369	11,988	12,504	86
Alabama	8,819	9,330	10,083	10,670	11,115	77
Arkansas	8,672	9,128	9,967	10,471	10,773	74
Florida	11,279	12,133	13,035	13,744	14,281	99
Georgia	9,897	10,681	11,791	12,546	13,224	91
Kentucky	9,245	9,470	10,366	10,815	11,129	77
Louisiana	10,357	10,518	11,020	11,261	11,227	78
Mississippi	7,909	8,229	8,853	9,182	9,552	66
North Carolina	9,287	9,975	10,989	11,605	12,245	85
South Carolina	8,696	9,301	10,134	10,626	11,096	77
Tennessee	9,212	9,710	10,600	11,230	11,831	82
Virginia	11,658	12,505	13,586	14,553	15,374	106
West Virginia	9,095	9,221	9,798	10,190	10,530	73

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economics Information System

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES

1970-86

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1970	$ 803,922	$ 7,730
1971	861,904	8,432
1972	944,852	9,488
1974	1,162,203	12,240
1975	1,258,643	13,140
1976	1,385,201	14,701
1977	1,534,708	16,251
1978	1,726,185	18,419
1979	1,942,655	20,741
1980	2,156,715	23,106
1981	2,420,098	25,996
1982	2,575,793	27,805
1983	2,833,184	30,259
1984	3,101,402	33,406
1985	3,310,545	35,434
1986	3,486,206	37,469

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1986

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY
(MILLIONS)

ITEMS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	23,106	25,995	27,805	30,258	33,406	35,434
Nonfarm Personal Income	22,957	25,730	27,516	30,197	33,114	35,284
Farm Income	148	265	288	61	292	151
EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY						
Farm	148	265	288	61	292	151
Non-Farm	17,418	19,196	20,040	22,377	24,790	26,411
Private	13,725	15,020	15,333	17,52[illegible]	19,586	20,768
Ag. Serv.,Farm,Fish &other	70	78	88	110	115	123
Mining	30	31	32	65	77	73
Construction	1,169	1,214	1,205	1,490	1,776	1,863
Manufacturing	5,960	6,507	6,440	6,927	7,586	7,726
Non-durable Goods	4,033	4,386	4,354	4,694	4,993	5,055
Durable Goods	1,926	2,121	2,086	2,233	2,593	2,670
Transportation & P.U.	1,132	1,258	1,383	1,491	1,626	1,694
Wholesale Trade	889	981	994	1,021	1,161	1,245
Retail Trade	1,601	1,760	1,856	2,222	2,469	2,702
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	739	776	831	955	1,054	1,207
Services	2,132	2,412	2,700	3,240	3,722	4,137
Government and Government Enterprises	3,692	4,176	4,506	4,856	5,204	5,643
Federal Civilian	697	753	803	883	935	970
Military	844	1,050	1,174	1,253	1,296	1,353
State and Local	2,149	2,371	2,528	2,721	2,972	3,319

NOTE: Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Personal Income Series

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980-1984

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	IN STATE 1984
ABBEVILLE	$6,172	$6,820	$7,154	$7,712	$8,393	31
AIKEN	7,948	8,796	9,631	10,415	11,465	4
ALLENDALE	4,667	5,653	6,076	5,139	6,751	46
ANDERSON	7,326	7,924	8,345	9,008	9,876	16
BAMBERG	5,139	5,889	6,290	6,509	7,300	41
BARNWELL	6,582	7,377	7,954	8,462	9,512	21
BEAUFORT	8,727	9,997	10,190	10,845	11,700	3
BERKELEY	6,433	7,031	7,505	8,197	8,796	25
CALHOUN	6,390	7,602	7,627	8,078	9,410	22
CHARLESTON	7,887	8,685	9,359	9,793	10,691	9
CHEROKEE	7,288	7,865	8,275	8,990	9,930	15
CHESTER	7,191	7,922	8,292	9,128	9,867	17
CHESTERFIELD	6,262	6,895	7,431	8,102	9,020	24
CLARENDON	4,731	5,458	5,955	6,213	7,035	42
COLLETON	5,673	6,253	6,639	6,982	7,633	40
DARLINGTON	6,285	7,034	7,232	7,759	8,483	29
DILLON	4,982	5,794	6,109	6,323	6,914	43
DORCHESTER	7,402	8,059	8,413	9,091	9,762	18
EDGEFIELD	6,135	6,570	6,958	6,896	7,731	38
FAIRFIELD	5,810	6,329	6,758	7,326	7,980	35
FLORENCE	6,934	7,843	8,204	8,720	9,610	20
GEORGETOWN	6,541	7,035	7,480	8,468	8,672	26
GREENVILLE	8,672	9,550	10,109	10,734	11,791	1
GREENWOOD	7,755	8,491	8,744	9,504	10,345	11
HAMPTON	6,132	7,011	7,216	7,501	8,463	30
HORRY	7,275	8,070	8,661	9,203	10,010	14
JASPER	5,685	6,493	6,861	7,464	8,126	34
KERSHAW	7,901	8,570	8,978	9,697	10,403	10
LANCASTER	6,773	7,558	7,762	8,307	9,098	23
LAURENS	7,263	7,869	8,297	8,902	9,655	19
LEE	4,672	5,655	6,462	6,479	7,673	39
LEXINGTON	8,540	9,309	10,078	10,726	11,705	2
MCCORMICK	5,348	6,097	6,441	6,223	7,906	36
MARION	5,689	6,360	6,812	7,271	7,886	37
MARLBORO	5,013	5,706	5,862	6,032	6,781	45
NEWBERRY	7,892	8,723	9,302	9,809	10,827	7
OCONEE	7,400	8,102	8,416	9,310	10,287	12
ORANGEBURG	6,055	6,704	7,074	7,456	8,238	33
PICKENS	7,514	8,220	8,461	9,293	10,230	13
RICHLAND	8,400	9,183	9,630	10,503	11,456	5
SALUDA	6,260	6,845	7,022	7,458	8,503	28
SPARTANBURG	7,929	8,675	9,011	9,812	10,761	8
SUMTER	6,137	6,859	7,234	7,669	8,337	32
UNION	6,502	7,122	7,303	7,806	8,520	27
WILLIAMSBURG	4,895	5,640	5,958	6,301	6,846	44
YORK	8,181	9,053	9,521	10,363	11,431	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	$7,389	$8,158	$8,617	9,242	10,111	46 1/
SOUTHEAST	$8,148	$9,105	$9,657	10,227	11,168	-
UNITED STATES	$9,494	10,544	11,113	11,685	12,772	-

1/ Denotes ranking relative to other states
NOTE: South Carolina 1985 preliminary per capita income is $10,514.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
REVISED 1980-1984
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	RANK IN STATE 1984
ABBEVILLE	$139	$155	$162	$174	$192	35
AIKEN	841	945	1,046	1,141	1,283	8
ALLENDALE	50	58	65	66	73	46
ANDERSON	981	1,079	1,144	1,238	1,368	6
BAMBERG	93	106	114	118	132	42
BARNWELL	130	147	158	169	192	36
BEAUFORT	571	694	763	830	919	12
BERKELEY	616	701	775	871	992	11
CALHOUN	78	88	93	93	109	44
CHARLESTON	2,184	2,490	2,692	2,849	3,088	3
CHEROKEE	299	324	338	368	409	23
CHESTER	216	243	255	277	304	27
CHESTERFIELD	239	264	283	309	347	25
CLARENDON	130	151	166	173	197	34
COLLETON	180	201	214	229	256	31
DARLINGTON	395	443	463	497	547	18
DILLON	155	183	194	201	222	32
DORCHESTER	436	500	546	611	692	16
EDGEFIELD	108	117	124	123	137	41
FAIRFIELD	121	131	140	152	166	37
FLORENCE	766	878	924	985	1,096	10
GEORGETOWN	278	306	328	387	404	24
GREENVILLE	2,506	2,796	2,989	3,195	3,546	1
GREENWOOD	450	500	520	566	619	17
HAMPTON	112	130	134	140	159	38
HORRY	741	858	951	1,065	1,215	9
JASPER	83	91	101	106	117	43
KERSHAW	309	341	360	393	432	22
LANCASTER	364	411	426	457	504	21
LAURENS	379	418	438	470	514	20
LEE	88	106	121	121	143	39
LEXINGTON	1,205	1,349	1,485	1,613	1,799	5
MCCORMICK	42	45	49	53	58	45
MARION	195	219	236	253	274	28
MARLBORO	159	183	190	195	219	33
NEWBERRY	246	275	294	311	345	26
OCONEE	361	403	423	470	526	19
ORANGEBURG	498	560	595	631	707	15
PICKENS	598	669	703	775	861	13
RICHLAND	2,253	2,514	2,667	2,923	3,203	2
SALUDA	102	110	115	124	143	40
SPARTANBURG	1,601	1,772	1,855	2,024	2,238	4
SUMTER	542	614	658	703	780	14
UNION	199	222	226	239	263	30
WILLIAMSBURG	187	217	229	244	268	29
YORK	879	989	1,055	1,161	1,309	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,106	25,996	27,805	30,095	33,367	-
SOUTHEAST	430,876	488,710	524,908	561,691	622,085	-
UNITED STATES	2,156,715	2,420,098	2,575,793	2,733,579	3,016,317	-

NOTE: South Carolina 1985 preliminary total personal income is 35,179,000
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980 - 1984

AREA	1980	1981	1982 REVISED	1983 REVISED	1984
ANDERSON MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	$ 980.9	$1,079.1	$ 1,144.0	$ 1,237.9	$ 1,368.2
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,326	7,924	8,345	9,008	9,876
AUGUSTA, GA-SC MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	2,638.8	2,970.4	3,341.4	3,654.7	4,089.6
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,593	8,346	8,405	10,101	11,103
CHARLESTON MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	3,237.0	3,691.4	4,012.4	4,331.8	4,772.1
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,498	8,231	8,804	9,326	10,099
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	8,609.1	9,717.3	10,412.9	11,376.7	12,819.8
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,822	9,825	10,370	11,225	12,430
COLUMBIA MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	3,457.8	3,862.5	4,152.0	4,536.8	5,001.3
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,448	9,227	9,785	10,581	11,544
FLORENCE MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	765.6	878.2	923.9	985.3	1,095.7
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,934	7,843	8,204	8,720	9,610
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	4,705.6	5,237.2	5,546.1	5,994.6	6,645.2
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,247	9,054	9,488	10,206	11,208

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1986

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN INCOME OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	
			OWNER	RENTER
Abbeville	$13,735	$16,477	$15,308	$ 8,187
Aiken	16,006	18,429	18,206	10,008
Allendale	9,646	11,878	11,488	6,564
Anderson	15,520	17,675	17,415	9,567
Bamberg	10,486	12,241	11,928	6,744
Barnwell	12,690	14,832	15,489	8,028
Beaufort	15,490	17,044	18,198	12,230
Berkeley	16,200	17,562	18,393	12,331
Calhoun	12,527	14,926	14,212	7,048
Charleston	14,862	17,268	19,251	10,364
Cherokee	14,801	17,116	16,646	9,979
Chester	13,935	16,630	15,722	8,562
Chesterfield	12,277	14,410	13,556	8,747
Clarendon	11,108	12,652	13,130	5,691
Colleton	11,668	13,765	12,766	7,639
Darlington	12,989	15,523	16,029	7,865
Dillon	10,909	12,748	13,891	7,163
Dorchester	17,259	18,933	19,152	11,004
Edgefield	12,101	14,537	14,914	7,021
Fairfield	12,563	15,171	14,098	7,389
Florence	13,914	15,798	16,373	8,981
Georgetown	14,325	16,542	16,126	9,171
Greenville	16,022	18,849	19,242	10,743
Greenwood	14,612	17,868	17,572	9,292
Hampton	10,972	13,172	12,599	5,925
Horry	13,485	15,249	15,218	10,062
Jasper	10,804	12,695	11,491	7,261
Kershaw	15,094	17,529	17,122	9,658
Lancaster	15,882	18,149	18,048	10,185
Laurens	15,069	17,603	17,062	10,127
Lee	11,322	13,026	12,591	7,068
Lexington	18,350	20,660	20,555	12,167
McCormick	11,756	14,438	12,956	7,875
Marion	11,351	13,518	13,130	7,707
Marlboro	11,744	14,139	14,074	7,082
Newberry	14,389	17,379	16,057	9,149
Oconee	13,649	16,121	15,750	9,373
Orangeburg	11,520	13,659	13,427	7,690
Pickens	15,701	18,069	17,762	10,086
Richland	15,725	18,631	20,109	10,304
Saluda	12,103	14,364	13,526	8,057
Spartanburg	15,206	17,535	17,371	10,122
Sumter	12,191	14,078	15,396	8,642
Union	14,235	16,564	15,674	8,869
Williamsburg	11,758	13,383	12,928	7,157
York	17,237	19,569	19,614	11,242
South Carolina	$14,748	$17,016	$17,202	$ 9,912

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population: 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 71, 180; Detailed Housing Characteristics, Tables 62, 95

POVERTY STATISTICS FOR PERSONS WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED
1979

COUNTY	TOTAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
		TOTAL	PERCENT	65 YEARS & OVER
Abbeville	22,016	3,270	14.9	682
Aiken	104,742	13,583	13.0	2,245
Allendale	10,616	3,428	32.3	468
Anderson	131,790	16,391	12.4	3,554
Bamberg	17,233	4,685	27.2	563
Barnwell	19,644	3,861	19.7	618
Beaufort	57,158	9,751	17.1	1,040
Berkeley	93,786	13,533	14.4	1,337
Calhoun	12,192	2,683	22.0	392
Charleston	258,798	46,233	17.9	4,778
Cherokee	40,430	5,750	14.2	938
Chester	30,007	4,840	16.1	626
Chesterfield	37,963	7,418	19.5	1,386
Clarendon	27,263	7,985	29.3	1,143
Colleton	31,600	8,125	25.7	1,069
Darlington	61,871	14,271	23.1	1,713
Dillon	30,810	9,239	30.0	861
Dorchester	58,147	7,739	13.3	942
Edgefield	17,436	4,517	25.9	645
Fairfield	20,345	4,517	22.2	674
Florence	108,670	23,263	21.4	2,633
Georgetown	42,199	9,173	21.7	1,239
Greenville	279,700	33,012	11.8	5,912
Greenwood	56,753	7,800	13.7	1,307
Hampton	18,090	5,078	28.1	739
Horry	99,961	17,949	18.0	2,054
Jasper	14,319	4,150	29.0	581
Kershaw	38,758	6,347	16.4	1,134
Lancaster	52,926	5,871	11.1	1,152
Laurens	49,054	5,685	11.6	1,244
Lee	18,891	5,719	30.3	641
Lexington	138,953	13,215	9.5	1,724
McCormick	7,712	2,058	26.7	328
Marion	33,936	8,913	26.3	1,032
Marlboro	31,410	7,722	24.6	1,030
Newberry	30,501	3,843	12.6	1,157
Oconee	48,243	6,767	14.0	1,387
Orangeburg	79,039	21,110	26.7	2,478
Pickens	72,779	7,776	10.7	1,274
Richland	236,833	36,121	15.3	3,467
Saluda	15,959	3,536	22.2	648
Spartanburg	197,397	27,071	13.7	4,534
Sumter	85,216	20,029	23.5	2,191
Union	30,712	3,648	11.9	909
Williamsburg	38,076	10,663	28.0	1,337
York	103,773	11,236	10.8	1,897
State Total	3,013,707	499,574	16.6	69,703

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSA, PHC80-3-42 table 4

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY AGE
(1979)

County	YEARS OF AGE			
	Under 55	55-59	60-64	Over 65
Abbeville	2,264	156	168	682
Aiken	10,038	623	677	2,245
Allendale	2,655	149	156	468
Anderson	11,255	747	835	3,554
Bamberg	3,595	257	270	563
Barnwell	2,928	177	138	618
Beaufort	7,974	370	367	1,040
Berkeley	11,308	457	431	1,337
Calhoun	2,028	114	149	392
Charleston	38,180	1,676	1,599	4,778
Cherokee	4,259	277	276	938
Chester	3,853	161	200	626
Chesterfield	5,238	392	402	1,386
Clarendon	6,179	292	371	1,143
Colleton	6,343	344	369	1,069
Darlington	11,388	575	615	1,713
Dillon	7,593	365	420	661
Dorchester	6,167	272	358	942
Edgefield	3,502	174	196	645
Fairfield	3,424	223	196	674
Florence	18,611	1,031	988	2,633
Georgetown	7,188	354	392	1,239
Greenville	24,447	1,260	1,393	5,912
Greenwood	5,882	273	338	1,307
Hampton	3,890	219	230	739
Horry	14,327	879	689	2,054
Jasper	3,181	199	189	581
Kershaw	4,519	298	396	1,134
Lancaster	4,268	189	262	1,152
Laurens	3,810	257	374	1,244
Lee	4,567	239	272	641
Lexington	10,334	641	516	1,724
McCormick	1,602	61	67	328
Marion	7,215	355	311	1,032
Marlboro	6,112	247	333	1,030
Newberry	2,210	269	207	1,157
Oconee	4,791	260	329	1,387
Orangeburg	16,823	965	844	2,478
Pickens	5,893	251	358	1,274
Richland	30,280	1,108	1,266	3,467
Saluda	2,572	173	143	648
Spartanburg	20,118	1,033	1,386	4,534
Sumter	16,422	619	797	2,191
Union	2,307	166	266	909
Williamsburg	8,354	519	453	1,337
York	8,458	414	467	1,897
State Total	388,352	20,060	21,459	69,703

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Table 93, 1980

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
(1979)

County	Total	White	Black
Abbeville	3,270	1,264	2,006
Aiken	13,583	6,796	6,714
Allendale	3,428	375	3,053
Anderson	16,391	10,433	5,874
Bamberg	4,685	*	3,687
Barnwell	3,861	1,359	2,502
Beaufort	9,751	2,569	6,982
Berkeley	13,533	6,116	7,187
Calhoun	2,683	411	2,272
Charleston	46,233	13,402	32,531
Cherokee	5,750	3,426	2,183
Chester	4,840	1,446	3,394
Chesterfield	7,418	3,154	4,207
Clarendon	7,985	1,488	6,497
Colleton	8,125	2,110	5,976
Darlington	14,271	4,327	9,862
Dillon	9,239	2,963	5,879
Dorchester	7,739	2,938	4,668
Edgefield	4,517	1,814	2,701
Fairfield	4,517	800	3,680
Florence	23,263	7,391	15,858
Georgetown	9,173	2,103	7,053
Greenville	33,012	19,398	13,342
Greenwood	7,800	3,124	4,616
Hampton	5,078	1,053	4,023
Horry	17,949	8,995	8,837
Jasper	4,150	788	3,353
Kershaw	6,347	2,537	3,810
Lancaster	5,871	2,970	2,877
Laurens	5,685	2,526	3,140
Lee	5,719	879	4,836
Lexington	13,215	8,760	4,314
McCormick	2,058	*	1,609
Marion	8,913	1,955	6,950
Marlboro	7,722	2,244	5,317
Newberry	3,843	1,699	2,134
Oconee	6,767	5,563	1,172
Orangeburg	21,110	3,905	17,117
Pickens	7,776	6,428	1,273
Richland	36,121	11,589	23,902
Saluda	3,536	1,499	2,037
Spartanburg	27,071	14,900	12,002
Sumter	20,029	3,656	16,224
Union	3,648	1,763	1,885
Williamsburg	10,663	1,542	9,098
York	11,236	5,407	5,599
South Carolina	499,574	191,312	304,233

NOTE: Data suppression represented by '*'. Total includes race categories not listed. Tabulations of poverty status exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks or on military ships, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. "Unrelated Individuals" include nonrelatives in family households, persons in nonfamily households, and noninmates in group quarters.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A Table 91/92, 1980

TOTAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY STATE -- 1986

Ranking Among States		
1.	Connecticut	19,208
2.	New Jersey	18,284
3.	Alaska	17,744
4.	Massachusetts	17,516
5.	New York	17,118
6.	California	16,778
7.	Maryland	16,588
8.	New Hampshire	15,922
9.	Illinois	15,420
10.	Virginia	15,374
11.	Colorado	15,113
12.	Nevada	15,074
13.	Delaware	15,010
14.	Minnesota	14,737
15.	Hawaii	14,691
16.	Rhode Island	14,670
17.	Washington	14,498
18.	Kansas	14,379
19.	Florida	14,281
20.	Michigan	14,064
21.	Pennsylvania	13,944
22.	Wisconsin	13,796
23.	Nebraska	13,777
24.	Ohio	13,743
25.	Missouri	13,657
26.	Texas	13,523
27.	Wyoming	13,230
28.	Georgia	13,224
29.	Iowa	13,222
30.	Arizona	13,220
31.	Oregon	13,217
32.	Indiana	12,944
33.	Vermont	12,845
34.	Maine	12,709
35.	Oklahoma	12,368
36.	North Dakota	12,284
37.	North Carolina	12,245
38.	Montana	11,904
39.	South Dakota	11,850
40.	Tennessee	11,831
41.	Idaho	11,432
42.	Louisiana	11,227
43.	Kentucky	11,129
44.	Alabama	11,115
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11,096
46.	New Mexico	11,037
47.	Arkansas	10,773
48.	Utah	10,743
49.	West Virginia	10,530
50.	Mississippi	9,552

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATE -- 1986
(Millions of Dollars)

Ranking Among States		
1.	California	452,690
2.	New York	304,226
3.	Texas	225,633
4.	Illinois	178,136
5.	Florida	166,719
6.	Pennsylvania	165,774
7.	Ohio	147,771
8.	New Jersey	139,315
9.	Michigan	128,610
10.	Massachusetts	102,151
11.	Virginia	88,972
12.	Georgia	80,720
13.	North Carolina	77,545
14.	Maryland	74,038
15.	Indiana	71,239
16.	Missouri	69,188
17.	Wisconsin	66,011
18.	Washington	64,699
19.	Minnesota	62,104
20.	Connecticut	61,249
21.	Tennessee	56,822
22.	Louisiana	50,534
23.	Colorado	49,375
24.	Alabama	45,042
25.	Arizona	43,877
26.	Kentucky	41,496
27.	Oklahoma	40,876
28.	Iowa	37,693
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	37,469
30.	Oregon	35,655
31.	Kansas	35,377
32.	Arkansas	25,556
33.	Mississippi	25,073
34.	Nebraska	22,012
35.	West Virginia	20,202
36.	Utah	17,892
37.	New Hampshire	16,351
38.	New Mexico	16,324
39.	Hawaii	15,606
40.	Maine	14,912
41.	Nevada	14,521
42.	Rhode Island	14,302
43.	District of Columbia	11,881
44.	Idaho	11,459
45.	Montana	9,749
46.	Delaware	9,498
47.	Alaska	9,468
48.	South Dakota	8,389
49.	North Dakota	8,343
50.	Vermont	6,948
51.	Wyoming	6,712

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

During the 1984-85 school year, there were 1,126 public schools in South Carolina, with a total enrollment of 576,675. This enrollment represented a 0.5% drop from the previous school year. The total number of private, special, and denominational schools in operation was 258 for the 1984-85 school year. The total enrollment of 42,437 in these private schools was down (-1.2%) from the previous school year.

For the 1984-85 school year, Greenville County public schools had the largest enrollment, with 48,678. The highest private school enrollment was in Charleston County, with 7,538. McCormick County recorded the lowest public school enrollment, with 1,616, while Lancaster had the lowest private school enrollment, with 50.

A total of 35,004 students graduated from public high schools in the state in the spring of 1985. Of these graduates, 49% entered post-secondary education in the fall of 1985. Another 34% entered gainful employment. The largest number of high school graduates (2,938) were from Greenville County. McCormick County had the smallest number of high school graduates in 1985, with 123.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED
1969-70 THROUGH 1984-85

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL, AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
SCHOOL YEAR	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1969-70	1,301	666,703	-0.2	123	22,745	- 6.3
1970-71	1,162	646,337	-1.6	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.0	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.0	182	42,840	+ 7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.4	185	42,628	- 0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.8	187	42,958	+ 0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.5	197	44,111	+ 2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.3	207	44,733	+ 1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+ 2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.6	233	46,222	+ 1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.9	241	45,437	- 1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.8	244	44,182	- 2.8
1981-82	1,140	590,050	-1.3	250	43,632	- 1.2
1982-83	1,126	582,804	-1.2	254	43,246	- 0.9
1983-84	1,117	579,696	-0.5	258	42,966	- 0.6
1984-85	1,126	576,675	-0.5	258	42,437	- 1.2

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1969-70 - 1984-85

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1980-81 THROUGH 1984-85

COUNTY	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Abbeville	1,081	1,148	1,404	1,154	970
Aiken	4,609	4,709	4,292	4,075	4,256
Allendale	765	718	579	611	540
Anderson	5,832	5,652	5,498	5,445	5,881
Bamberg	593	912	859	743	878
Barnwell	1,285	1,208	1,099	952	1,002
Beaufort	2,350	2,067	2,049	2,059	1,664
Berkeley	4,050	4,422	3,841	4,179	4,400
Calhoun	369	467	400	255	136
Charleston	9,592	8,797	8,410	7,983	7,808
Cherokee	1,503	1,882	1,828	1,664	1,553
Chester	1,497	1,728	1,436	1,661	1,698
Chesterfield	1,972	1,996	1,989	2,291	2,252
Clarendon	1,508	1,465	1,495	1,562	1,555
Colleton	1,224	1,589	1,464	1,757	1,480
Darlington	2,480	2,775	2,638	2,352	2,495
Dillon	1,496	1,433	1,368	1,346	1,226
Dorchester	2,383	2,505	2,464	2,429	2,505
Edgefield	618	595	535	646	584
Fairfield	1,157	1,132	1,062	974	985
Florence	4,122	4,418	4,474	4,452	4,649
Georgetown	1,845	1,802	2,207	1,638	1,790
Greenville	10,252	10,926	9,912	10,048	9,785
Greenwood	1,755	1,615	1,694	2,422	2,123
Hampton	1,145	983	1,037	959	968
Horry	3,293	4,157	4,304	3,929	3,699
Jasper	475	519	547	887	600
Kershaw	1,916	1,928	1,754	1,815	1,723
Lancaster	2,360	2,522	2,320	2,273	2,483
Laurens	2,016	1,875	2,043	2,126	2,190
Lee	1,191	746	590	1,026	1,054
Lexington	6,870	6,607	6,679	6,505	7,059
McCormick	536	479	537	524	531
Marion	1,735	1,639	1,397	1,343	1,405
Marlboro	1,592	1,987	1,935	2,191	1,776
Newberry	1,116	1,296	1,143	1,250	1,131
Oconee	2,588	2,556	2,088	2,448	2,235
Orangeburg	5,992	4,455	4,425	3,742	4,086
Pickens	3,129	2,826	3,417	3,065	3,062
Richland	9,291	8,307	7,681	7,274	7,577
Saluda	558	721	544	529	567
Spartanburg	7,094	7,733	7,844	7,634	8,022
Sumter	3,639	3,768	3,555	3,447	3,645
Union	946	1,313	1,415	1,116	1,143
Williamsburg	2,203	2,109	2,022	1,599	1,842
York	2,989	3,275	3,270	3,482	3,091
Palmetto Unified	1/	1/	1/	1/	138
S.C. Youth Services	1/	1/	1/	1/	204
Special Institutions 2/	1,574	929	832	3,387	887
STATE TOTAL	128,586	128,690	124,376	125,249	123,335

1/: Contained in Special Institutions category
2/: State Hospital, Williamsburg Manpower Center, S.C. School for the Deaf and the Blind, and Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, February 1983, March 1985, June 1986

NUMBER OF SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION 1/, GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, 2/ AND OTHER 3/ 1984-85

COUNTY	NUMBER OF GRADUATES SPRING 1985	PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FALL 1985	PERCENT ENTERING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT FALL 1985	PERCENT OTHER OR UNKNOWN FALL 1985
Abbeville	263	51.7	28.1	20.2
Aiken	1,318	53.3	30.0	16.7
Allendale	150	26.0	43.3	30.7
Anderson	1,575	48.7	36.3	15.0
Bamberg	234	57.3	34.2	8.5
Barnwell	254	34.6	35.8	29.5
Beaufort	540	50.4	39.3	10.4
Berkeley	1,273	34.2	30.8	35.0
Calhoun	130	46.2	38.5	15.4
Charleston	1,973	51.3	30.6	18.0
Cherokee	510	38.8	49.2	12.0
Chester	376	41.5	34.8	23.7
Chesterfield	453	43.9	39.5	16.6
Clarendon	357	35.6	40.6	23.8
Colleton	402	35.8	40.5	23.6
Darlington	732	46.9	36.7	16.4
Dillon	401	33.4	41.9	24.7
Dorchester	793	44.1	26.5	29.4
Edgefield	201	47.3	18.9	33.8
Fairfield	260	22.3	63.1	14.6
Florence	1,236	44.2	35.5	20.3
Georgetown	539	42.5	46.4	11.1
Greenville	2,938	64.7	27.8	7.5
Greenwood	715	68.7	28.1	3.2
Hampton	210	37.6	20.0	42.4
Horry	1,356	52.5	30.7	16.8
Jasper	162	29.6	63.6	6.8
Kershaw	510	43.5	35.3	21.2
Lancaster	605	47.1	34.9	18.0
Laurens	528	48.7	35.4	15.9
Lee	197	31.5	43.7	24.9
Lexington	2,108	56.3	34.6	9.2
McCormick	123	48.0	40.7	11.4
Marion	427	30.0	57.1	12.9
Marlboro 4/	380	37.4	29.2	33.4
Newberry	338	46.7	45.6	7.7
Oconee	564	56.7	32.4	10.8
Orangeburg	945	53.5	27.8	18.6
Pickens	848	42.7	38.2	19.1
Richland	2,327	54.8	35.1	10.1
Saluda	127	50.4	34.6	15.0
Spartanburg	2,397	54.6	29.2	16.2
Sumter	1,164	39.7	43.4	16.9
Union	337	44.8	27.3	27.9
Williamsburg	450	40.2	31.1	28.7
York	1,278	49.1	23.6	27.4
S. C. Youth Services	--	--	--	--
STATE TOTAL	35,004	49.2	33.8	17.0

1/: Includes two- and four-year colleges/universities, technical and trade schools, business/commercial schools, beauty/barber colleges, and other schools offering educational programs beyond the high school level

2/: Includes the armed services

3/: Percent may not add due to rounding

4/: No report received from Parker High School

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1986

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA (EXCLUDING KINDERGARTEN) SCHOOL YEAR 1984-85

COUNTY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
	NUMBER 1/	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT
Abbeville	12	3,788	3	177
Aiken	41	20,933	12	1,404
Allendale	5	2,250	1	200
Anderson	47	24,209	6	704
Bamberg	9	3,351	1	160
Barnwell	11	4,379	2	286
Beaufort	20	9,856	13	1,362
Berkeley	35	23,034	4	544
Calhoun	5	1,839	2	443
Charleston	69	39,608	36	7,538
Cherokee	20	8,510	2	191
Chester	13	6,413	2	132
Chesterfield	16	7,608	3	159
Clarendon	12	5,668	3	725
Colleton	13	6,321	3	472
Darlington	27	12,225	5	676
Dillon	14	6,957	1	182
Dorchester	17	13,321	5	710
Edgefield	7	3,300	1	158
Fairfield	10	4,117	1	373
Florence	40	21,751	12	1,702
Georgetown	18	9,340	9	753
Greenville	95	48,678	27	5,169
Greenwood	22	10,768	3	499
Hampton	9	3,868	1	299
Horry	35	21,027	10	1,213
Jasper	5	2,725	3	704
Kershaw	18	8,186	6	382
Lancaster	22	10,613	1	50
Laurens	16	8,813	2	452
Lee	8	3,228	1	372
Lexington	49	32,471	7	711
McCormick	4	1,616	1	187
Marion	17	7,107	3	389
Marlboro	18	6,405	1	308
Newberry	19	5,919	3	234
Oconee	23	9,525	3	62
Orangeburg	35	14,421	10	2,616
Pickens	26	13,163	3	366
Richland	65	37,391	17	3,786
Saluda	4	2,213	2	278
Spartanburg	70	36,803	8	754
Sumter	24	16,590	8	2,764
Union	12	5,717	3	85
Williamsburg	16	7,620	1	532
York	38	21,369	7	1,174
Special Districts and Schools	15	1,643	--	--
STATE TOTAL	1,126	576,657	258	42,437

1/: Includes single- and multi-district area vocational centers. Area vocational centers which serve multi-school districts are illustrated by their geographical location or the district through which they report

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1985, and "Enrollment By Grade, By District, 1984-85 - 35-Day Enrollment for 180 Day Period"

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1980-81 THROUGH 1984-85

COUNTIES	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Abbeville	332	322	310	298	327
Aiken	1,367	1,333	1,496	1,513	1,390
Allendale	181	214	150	902	1,086
Anderson	1,084	1,017	1,109	1,019	1,064
Bamberg	215	203	316	1/	1/
Barnwell	196	208	388	1/	1/
Beaufort	1,781	862	620	535	469
Berkeley	2,074	1,580	1,231	1,494	1,764
Calhoun	315	118	183	142	113
Charleston	3,391	2,729	3,245	3,366	3,429
Cherokee	298	258	321	471	651
Chester	215	206	319	200	194
Chesterfield	1,791	1,937	1,851	1,856	1,653
Clarendon	244	378	274	207	274
Colleton	455	491	351	406	410
Darlington	1,734	1,456	1,365	1,109	916
Dillon	1,062	776	684	714	847
Dorchester	353	370	337	326	320
Edgefield	140	134	124	173	205
Fairfield	238	303	293	158	107
Florence	3,558	3,175	2,947	2,854	3,477
Georgetown	1,318	689	558	584	515
Greenville	6,111	5,594	5,711	4,221	3,477
Greenwood	399	422	295	421	363
Hampton	487	566	499	459	421
Horry	3,492	1,485	1,697	1,869	1,912
Jasper	344	209	218	161	143
Kershaw	404	686	600	886	1,032
Lancaster	633	653	811	891	960
Laurens	1,004	929	931	1,157	1,078
Lee	576	630	360	382	315
Lexington	1,281	1,460	1,733	1,404	1,171
McCormick	107	72	56	44	49
Marion	1,358	1,526	1,542	1,340	1,180
Marlboro	1,093	1,105	1,057	1,213	1,034
Newberry	225	283	218	178	167
Oconee	1,128	1,017	1,096	966	1,008
Orangeburg	1,790	1,311	1,405	1,374	1,145
Pickens	941	1,054	1,173	1,059	917
Richland	5,595	5,293	5,508	5,082	4,486
Saluda	58	70	48	51	2/
Spartanburg	1,664	2,041	2,155	1,953	1,789
Sumter	564	1,231	1,935	2,356	2,015
Union	487	430	376	406	300
Williamsburg	1,772	599	1,188	1,166	1,039
York	664	529	617	562	1,170
Other Agencies	24,751	24,546	27,798	23,508	23,304
STATE TOTAL	79,280	72,501	77,499	71,436	69,686

1/: Included in Allendale County figure
2/: Included in Edgefield County figure

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, February 1984, June 1986

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
(PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER): 1980

COUNTY	NO EDUCATION & ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE	
		1 TO 3 YEARS	4 YEARS	1 TO 3 YEARS	4 OR MORE YEARS
Abbeville	4,258	3,235	3,162	1,238	1,127
Aiken	14,806	12,512	17,681	7,541	8,064
Allendale	2,243	1,102	1,323	581	637
Anderson	23,052	18,498	20,009	9,284	7,972
Bamberg	3,280	2,116	2,123	1,110	868
Barnwell	3,318	2,634	2,797	1,122	1,006
Beaufort	5,038	3,865	10,330	5,620	6,985
Berkeley	9,442	8,878	18,121	6,815	4,223
Calhoun	2,056	1,494	1,817	725	675
Charleston	28,727	24,758	43,779	24,333	25,502
Cherokee	7,991	5,457	5,882	2,159	2,112
Chester	6,015	4,116	4,137	1,596	1,489
Chesterfield	7,889	4,891	5,153	1,952	1,638
Clarendon	5,490	3,123	3,539	1,348	1,285
Colleton	5,181	4,608	4,836	1,638	1,577
Darlington	10,742	7,578	8,821	3,781	3,635
Dillon	6,037	3,700	3,543	1,487	1,273
Dorchester	6,219	4,995	10,821	5,051	4,320
Edgefield	3,169	2,555	2,158	906	958
Fairfield	4,085	2,398	2,755	1,133	1,070
Florence	15,967	13,598	16,425	7,660	7,347
Georgetown	6,958	4,295	6,132	2,860	2,529
Greenville	37,333	36,228	44,336	23,716	25,961
Greenwood	9,878	7,441	7,968	4,100	4,711
Hampton	3,555	2,184	2,723	822	738
Horry	12,748	10,943	17,256	8,998	7,143
Jasper	2,543	1,557	2,339	584	595
Kershaw	6,168	4,617	6,466	2,318	2,696
Lancaster	9,171	7,194	8,711	2,868	2,494
Laurens	11,160	7,127	6,967	2,735	2,667
Lee	3,609	2,277	2,336	755	807
Lexington	13,214	15,227	23,836	13,392	13,842
McCormick	1,442	1,014	1,011	379	395
Marion	6,165	4,299	4,842	1,768	1,490
Marlboro	6,473	3,714	3,728	1,550	1,436
Newberry	5,651	4,559	4,384	1,975	2,265
Oconee	9,152	6,376	7,969	2,578	2,670
Orangeburg	12,909	9,351	10,780	5,290	5,573
Pickens	11,852	9,194	10,897	4,864	5,706
Richland	22,867	24,146	36,657	27,370	33,225
Saluda	2,916	2,473	2,464	799	701
Spartanburg	33,874	26,425	29,389	14,891	14,936
Sumter	11,707	8,939	13,292	6,178	5,188
Union	6,441	4,271	4,453	1,643	1,470
Williamsburg	6,907	4,321	5,268	1,643	1,748
York	15,504	12,809	15,360	8,147	7,880
State Total	445,202	357,092	468,796	229,303	232,629

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A Table 50

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY

Beneficiaries--Claimants who are actually receiving UI benefit payments.

Benefit Year--A period, generally 52 weeks, during which an individual UI claimant may receive his/her maximum potential benefit amount.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)--A federal agency responsible for the gathering, analysis, and publication of labor market data.

Civilian Labor Force--All non-institutionalized civilians, 16 years of age and older who are classified as employed or unemployed by place of residence comprise the civilian labor force.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973--A federal decentralized, decategorized manpower program designed to serve the employment and training needs of all states, cities, counties, and combinations of local units with populations of 100,000 or more. This CETA program was replaced by the new training system JTPA in October 1982.

Current Population Survey (CPS)--This is a national survey of selected households conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to measure the labor force and population, and to determine their personal and economic characteristics. The sample is based on the activity of the households for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)--A reference work published by the United States Employment Service which categorizes occupational data.

Economically Disadvantaged--An individual who: (a) receives, or is a member of a family who receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State or local welfare program; or (b) has, or is a member of a family which has received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; or (c) is receiving food stamps; or (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom State of local government payments are made; or (e) is a handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of (a) or (b) above, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

Employment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who worked as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked at least 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family operated business, during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. The count also includes those who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)--An automated data system which generates statistical output reports based on applicants and openings filed in state Employment Service Offices.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA)--A division of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act of October 1982.

Exhaustee--Claimants who are no longer receiving UI benefits because they have exhausted their benefit rights.

Initial Claim--This is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for UI benefits.

Insured Unemployment--This represents the number of claims processed during the reference week for a week of partial or total unemployment covered by the state law.

Job Service--A nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United State Employment Service (USES), as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)--This act was signed into law in October 1982 and created a new training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The JTPA program is designed for individuals who are in special need of training to obtain productive employment.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--A body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic and social demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI has many planning uses. The information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Labor Surplus Area--A civil jurisdiction (all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties) where the average unemployment rate was at least 1.20 times the average national rate during the previous two calendar years.

Labor Turnover--The movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status, with respect to individual firms.

Long-Term Unemployment--This represents more than 15 consecutive weeks of unemployment.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--A city of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 qualified for recognition as a MSA.

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC)--A committee created by Congress in 1976 to work on the development of a common denominator for occupational data and inter-agency communication and coordination.

National Systems Data Base Interface (NSDBI)--This is a software system which allows for the input, maintenance, storage, and retrieval of job order and job applicant information.

Per Capita Personal Income--This is the total personal income of a specific area (i.e., city, county, state, nation) divided by the midyear (July 1) total population residing in that area.

Personal Income--This is the total money income received by all persons from all sources. It is the sum of wages and salaries, proprietor's income, rental income, dividends, interest, and transfer payments, less personal income for social security.

Poverty Level--The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The 1987 poverty guidelines for South Carolina are listed below:

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines	
	Nonmetro	Metropolitan
1	$ 5,500	$ 5,500
2	7,400	7,400
3	9,300	9,700
4	11,240	11,980
5	13,260	14,140
6	15,510	16,530
7	17,760	18,920
8	20,010	21,310

For family units with more than eight members, add 2,250 for nonmetro and 2,390 for metro for each additonal member.

Private Industry Council (PIC)--This is a group of private sector employers (majority) and agency representatives appointed by the Governor to provide policy and program guidance under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Seasonal Adjustment--This is an adjustment applied to economic statistics in order to eliminate the changes which occur due to normal seasonal fluctuations. The adjustment is an approximation of recurring seasonal movement based on past experience.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA's)--SDA's are the districts within a state through which direct job training services are delivered. SDA's may include the entire state, one or more general purpose local governments, but may not split local political jurisdictions. Each SDA has a private industry council (PIC). South Carolina is a state-wide SDA.

Small Business--As determined by the Small Business Administration, the actual criteria for consideration as a "small business" may vary according to the type of business. In South Carolina, around 95% of the private businesses have been categorized as small businesses.

South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC)--This is an interagency consortium which was formed in accordance with a mandate of the Education Amendments of 1976. The committee oversees SCOIS, which has the main function of improving communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information. In addition, SCOIS serves to meet the career information needs of youth.

South Carolina Occupational Information System (SCOIS)--A computer network which delivers occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual--A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which was developed for classifying establishments on the basis of industrial activity.

State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC's)--Committees set up at a state level to work on developing common occupational data. The SCOICC is part of this network.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC)--This is a tax credit program, created in 1979 to replace the New Jobs Credit, for private employers, which is designed to provide an incentive to employers to hire certain persons from targeted groups with particularly high unemployment rates or other special employment problems.

Unemployment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who did not work during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, but were able to work and were actively seeking work.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)--The program which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by the state and federal Unemployment Insurance Services.

Unemployment Rate--This is the total number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force (employed and unemployed).

Wagner-Peyser Act--An act passed by Congress on June 6, 1933, to provide for the establishment of a national employment service system, and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such a system.

Work Incentive (WIN) Program--An employment and training program aimed at helping employable welfare recipients find jobs and become self-sufficient.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information: A Handbook, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1979.
Employment and Training Administration Glossary of Program Terms and Definitions, U.S. Department of Labor, ETA, 1980.
S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI.

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. State Development Board Post Office Box 927 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-734-1400	Industrial Development & Economic/Financial Environment
Research & Statistical Services 337 Dennis Building 1000 Assembly Street Columbia, S.C. 29201-3187 803-734-3793	Economic Forecast, Information Statistical Abstract, Population & Personal Income
S.C. Chamber of Commerce Post Office Box 11278 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-799-4601	Business Conditions & Cost of Living; General Information About the State
S.C. Labor Department Post Office Box 11329 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-734-9612	Manufacturing Data, OSHA Information, & Labor-Management Services
S.C. Worker's Compensation Commission 1612 Marion Street Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-737-5700	Workmen's Compensation
Division of Employment & Training Governor's Office 1300 Pickens Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-8950	Training, Jobs, & Human Resources; Administrative Entity for Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)
Health & Human Services Governor's Office 1205 Pendleton Street Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-734-0461	Health & Human Services
Division of Human Resource Management Post Office Box 12547 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-734-0208	Job Classifications & Qualifications For State Government Jobs
S.C. Real Estate Commission 220 Executive Center Drive Winthrop Bldg., Suite 301 Columbia, S.C. 29221 803-737-9480	Housing & Land Opportunities
S.C. Employment Security Commission Labor Market Information Post Office Box 995 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-737-2660	Applicants & Job Openings, Economic & Employment Statistics/ Outlook

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Department of Education Rutledge Building 1429 Senate Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-8497	Public Education
Residential Home Builders Commission 221 Devine Street, Suite 530 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-734-9178	Housing
Academic Research Department (Contact Your Local Institution of Higher Education)	Special Economic Impact Studies and Analysis
S.C. Program Assistance Line-"PAL" Office of the Lt. Governor P.O. Box 142 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-734-2050 Statewide Toll-free 1-800-922-2221	Available State Services
S.C. Department of Consumer Affairs 2801 Devine Street, 2nd Floor Columbia, S.C. 29250 803-734-9458	Consumer Services
S.C. Human Affairs Commission 2611 Forest Drive, Suite 200 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-737-6570	Community Relations
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism 1205 Pendleton Street Suite 110, Edgar A. Brown Building Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-0166	Recreation and Tourism Industry
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education 111 Executive Center Drive Columbia, S.C. 29210 803-737-9320	Technical Education Programs; Industrial and Economic Development
S.C. Commission on Women 2221 Devine Street, Suite 408 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-734-9143	Services for Women
S.C. Bankers Association 2009 Park Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-779-0850	Loans for Business

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Research Authority Keenan Building Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-799-4070	Business Assistance
S.C. Jobs-Economic Development Authority (JEDA) #1 Main Building 1203 Gervais Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-1470	Small Business Resources; Loans for Business

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Small Business Development Center
College of Commerce and Industry
Sirrine Hall
Clemson University
Clemson, S.C. 29631
803-656-3227

Small Business Development Center
Media Building--Room 157, USCS
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303
803-578-6233

Small Business Development Center
College of Business Administration
University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C. 29208
803-777-5118

Small Business Development Center
School of Business and Economics
4 Green Way
College of Charleston
Charleston, S.C. 29424
803-792-4065

Small Business Development Center
School of Business Administration
Kinard Hall
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, S.C. 29733
803-323-2208

Small Business Development Center
Florence-Darlington Technical College
P.O. Box 8000
Florence, S.C. 29501
803-662-8151 ext. 249

Small Business Development Center
Department of Business Administration
Coastal Carolina College
Conway, S.C. 29526
803-347-3161

Minority Development Center
Department of Business Administration
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, S.C. 29117
803-534-6894

Small Business Development Center
Beaufort Technical College
P.O. Box 1288
Beaufort, S.C. 29901
803-524-3380 ext. 258

Small Business Development Center
Newberry Vocational Education Ctr.
P.O. Box 799
Newberry, S.C. 29108
803-276-8300

Small Business Development Center
Fairfield County Court House
Winnsboro, S.C.
803-635-1411

Small Business Development Center
Aiken Technical College
P.O. Box 696
Aiken, S.C. 29801
803-593-9231

Small Business Development Center
Lander College
Greenwood, S.C. 29646
803-227-6110

Small Business Development Center
Greenville City Hall
Greenville, S.C.
803-271-4259

Small Business Development Center
Sumter Technical College
506 N. Guignard Drive
Sumter, S.C. 29150
803-778-1961

SOUTH CAROLINA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
JOB SERVICE
LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Abbeville	Abbeville McCormick	Scott, Wallace K. 459-5486	County Office Bldg. Highway 28, By-Pass P.O. Box 519 Abbeville, S.C. 29620
Aiken	Aiken Edgefield	Murphy, William J. 648-7841 254-5169	424 Hayne Ave., S.W. P.O. Box 2418 Aiken, S.C. 29802
Anderson	Anderson	Howard, Cecil C. 226-6273	309 W. Whitner St. P.O. Box 407 Anderson, S.C. 29622
Barnwell	Barnwell Bamberg	Calhoun, Phillip C. 259-7116	2214 Wall St. P.O. Drawer 1259 Barnwell, S.C. 29812
Beaufort	Beaufort Jasper	Craft, Robert D. 524-3351	914 Boundary St. P.O. Drawer 1067 Beaufort, S.C. 29901
Bennettsville	Chesterfield Marlboro	Evans, Marion 479-4081	232 E. Main St. P.O. Drawer 798 Bennettsville, S.C. 29512
Camden	Kershaw Lee	Smith, Vicki 432-5153	205 East Dekalb St. P.O. Box 98 Camden, S.C. 29020
Charleston	Charleston Dorchester	Pike, Samuel L. 792-7026	Summerall Center 19 Hagood Street P.O. Drawer N Charleston, S.C. 29402
Chester	Chester	Culclasure, Adeliene 377-8147	144 Center St. P.O. Drawer 520 Chester, S.C. 29706
Clinton	Laurens	Deloach, Robert G. 833-0142	Rt. 3, Laurens Hwy. P.O. Drawer 485 Clinton, S.C. 29325
Columbia	Fairfield Lexington Richland	Rutland, Mac 737-9919	700 Taylor St. P.O. Box 567 Columbia, S.C. 29202

June 1987

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Conway	Horry	Shelley, William 248-4289	201 Laurel St. P.O. Box 1700 Conway, S.C. 29526
Florence	Florence Williamsburg	Slaughter, Edwin M. 669-4271	1558 W. Evans St. P.O. Box F-10 Florence, S.C. 29501
Gaffney	Cherokee	Jacobs, J. Dillard 489-3112	2128 N. Limestone St. P.O. Box 1270 Gaffney, S.C. 29342
Georgetown	Georgetown Williamsburg	Plouffe, Jules C. 546-8581	Hwy. 701 Georgetown Shopping Plaza P.O. Box 956 Georgetown, S.C. 29440
Greenville	Greenville	Ballard, J.W. 242-3531	23 Butler Ave. P.O. Box 328 Greenville, S.C. 29602
Greenwood	Greenwood	Herring, Willie 223-1681	519 Monument St. P.O. Box 1427 Greenwood, S.C. 29648
Hampton	Allendale Hampton	Kennedy, Julia A. 943-3291	12 Walnut St. P.O. Box 368 Hampton, S.C. 29924
Hartsville	Darlington	Hill, Jesse 332-1554	107 N. Eighth St. P.O. Drawer 1170 Hartsville, S.C. 29550
Lancaster	Lancaster	Horton, Beverly J. 285-6966	705 N. White St. P.O. Box 1160 Lancaster, S.C. 29720
Liberty	Pickens	Kolb, Robert F. II 843-9512	16 S. Commerce St. P.O. Box 538 Liberty, S.C. 29657
Marion	Dillon Marion	Floyd, Curtis W. 423-6900	Mullins Hwy. U.S. 76 P.O. Box 1110 Marion, S.C. 29571
Moncks Corner	Berkeley	Law, Helene 761-4400	225 N. Live Oak Drive P.O. Box 668 Moncks Corner, S.C. 29461
Newberry	Newberry Saluda	Cannon, Louise J. 276-2110	900 College St. P.O. Box 498 Newberry, S.C. 29108

June 1987

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Orangeburg	Calhoun Orangeburg	Sheriff, Elizabeth 534-3336	555 Middleton St., N.E. P.O. Drawer 1486 Orangeburg, S.C. 29115
Rock Hill	York	Salmond, William C. 328-3881	225 Hampton St. P.O. Box 11189 Rock Hill, S.C. 29730
Seneca	Oconee	Dodson, Fred L. 882-2259	103 N. Townville St. P.O. Box 1499 Seneca, S.C. 29679
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	Smalley, Calvin G. 573-7525	364 S. Church St. P.O. Box 1250 Spartanburg, S.C. 29304
Sumter	Clarendon Sumter	Rembert, Porcher G. 773-7359	127 E. Hampton St. P.O. Drawer 1978 Sumter, S.C. 29150
Union	Union	Palmer, Ethel 427-5672	Duncan Hwy. P.O. Box 663 Union, S.C. 29379
Walterboro	Colleton Dorchester	Rochester, M.M. 549-9422	112 Carn St. P.O. Drawer 530 Walterboro, S.C. 29488

1/ The area code for all South Carolina telephone numbers is 803.

June 1987

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DATA AVAILABLE BY TOPIC

NOTE: All SCESC Labor Market Information is produced under the direction of Mr. David L. Laird. For data on any of the topics listed, call (803) 737-2660 and ask for the appropriate unit.

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE
Affirmative Action (Minority Data)	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Agricultural-Related Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS
Analytical Techniques Regression, Seasonal Adjustment, Time Series	RESEARCH
Annual Quarterly Employment and Wages Publication	ES-202
Annual Labor Market Review Publication	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Areas of Substantial Unemployment	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Computer Applications	RESEARCH
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
County Labor Force Data	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Covered Employment and Wages	ES-202
Current Employment Statistics	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Data Base/Claims	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Dislocated Workers	RESEARCH
Early Warning Report of Unemployment	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Economic Information	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
EDA Grants	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Employment Service Potential (ESP)	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Employment Trends Newsletter	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
ESARS Chapters and Letter Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Publication Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Table Questions	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Technical Assistance	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Validation Information	ES/UI STATISTICS
Female Employment Estimates	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Greenville/Spartanburg Employment	LOCAL AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Industry Employment Projections	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Industry/Occupation Monographs	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Labor Surplus Areas (DMP-4A)	LOCAL AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Labor Turnover	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DATA AVAILABLE BY TOPIC (CONT'D)

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE
LMI Training	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
LMI Special Analysis	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Local Area Unemployment Statistics	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Local Office Assistance	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Metropolitan Area Hours and Earnings	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Employment/Projections	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Employment Statistics	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Supply and Demand	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
OES Schedules/Survey	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Printout Distribution (ESARS, Job Bank, NSDBI)	ES/UI STATISTICS
Productivity Index	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Real Earnings	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
SC-520 Employer Services Report	ES/UI STATISTICS
SIC Assignment	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
State Hours and Earnings	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
State Nonagricultural Industry Employment	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Sub-County Labor Force Data	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Target Group Resources	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALSYSIS
TJTC (Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)	ES/UI STATISTICS
UI Financing, Projections Research and Legislation	RESEARCH
UI Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS
UI Statistical Data	ES/UI STATISTICS
Wage Rate Information	ES/UI STATISTICS
202 Covered Employment by Industry and Area	ES/202
790 Automation	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
790 Employment Estimates	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
790 Schedules and Edits	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION; LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION--
PHONE (803) 737-2660

June 1987

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SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET REVIEW 1987

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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Prepared in affiliation with the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

AUGUST, 1987

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Division's major function is to provide timely statistics on the labor market for the state, counties, and sub-state areas.

The roots of the Labor Market Information Division go back to April 16, 1937, when an agency Research and Statistics section was established. According to the agency's 1937 Annual Report, "the new branch immediately began formulating a program of research with the view of making continuous studies of factors which affect the administration of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act and the solvency of the unemployment trust fund."

Over the ensuing years, the division compiled statistics from the employment and wage records received, prepared numerous reports and studies, and developed statistical data to guide the future trends of Unemployment Compensation. The division began collecting new, more timely employment data in 1949, when it became a cooperating representative in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey on establishment employment (BLS-790 program). This new endeavor has resulted in many new improved data resources over the years, such as: hours and earnings information, labor force data, and labor turnover.

During its 50 years of existence, the LMI division has responded to a variety of legislative mandates requiring labor market statistics and analysis, most recently the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973) and the Job Training Partnership Act (1982).

The LMI division is responsible for a wide range of labor market statistical analyses and research. Supportive services are provided to the agency's operational divisions, and labor market information is developed for use by individuals, private industry, and the government sector.

The LMI Division annually publishes the South Carolina Labor Market Review (LMR) as a comprehensive source of a wide variety of labor market information.

The LMR can be used by planners in all areas of public and private economic and human resource development, as well as individuals seeking information on the state's economy and labor market. Included in the LMR is information on such topics as the state economy; characteristics of the population and labor force; analysis of employment and unemployment; and income and education patterns.

The Appendix section of this report contains a list of specific types of information available through the Labor Market Information division. Also provided in the Appendix is a glossary of commonly used terms and acronyms related to labor market programs and data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The South Carolina Labor Market Review was prepared by the staff of the Labor Market Information (LMI) division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, under the direction of David L. Laird.

Publication of the South Carolina Labor Market Review was coordinated by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Unit.

Please direct comments, questions, or requests for further information concerning this report to Vicki Boylston, Labor Market Information supervisor, at (803) 737-2660.

GEOGRAPHY AND AREA STATISTICS

A LOOK AT "THE PALMETTO STATE"

South Carolina, known as the "Palmetto State," is one of the southeastern Atlantic Coast states. It is bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and has a 186-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Roughly triangular in shape, South Carolina covers 31,055 square miles and is the 40th largest state in terms of land area.

The most recent 1980 Census figures show South Carolina with a population of 3,121,833. As part of the rapidly growing Sunbelt area, the state is experiencing population growth above the average for all states. A 20.5% increase in the state population was realized over the 1970-1980 period. All of South Carolina's 46 counties had population increases during this ten-year period, with the exception of McCormick County which experienced a small 2% decline. Population density per square mile in the state jumped from 85.7 in 1970 to 103.4 in 1980. The state population is expected to continue to increase during the 1980's, probably slightly faster than during the 1970's. Provisional population projections from the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) would give the state a ranking of 26 among all states in terms of population.

South Carolina has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as designated by the Census Bureau according to their size and commuting patterns. With a population of 570,210, the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (comprised of Greenville, Spartanburg, and Pickens Counties) is the largest of the MSA's. This MSA is located in the northwestern-most area of the state and is highly industrialized. The Charleston MSA (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester Counties) is second largest, with 430,462. This area is on the state's central coast and is a major center for commercial shipping. The third largest MSA is Columbia (Richland and Lexington Counties) with 409,925. Located in the heart of the state, this area includes the state capital and is the center of state governmental affairs.

Until the 1980 Census was initiated, Greenville-Spartanburg, Charleston, and Columbia were the only MSA's in the state. After 1980 Census figures were tabulated, the areas of Anderson County (population 133,235) and Florence County (population 110,163) also were designated as MSA's. The Anderson MSA is located adjacent to Greenville in the highly industrialized northwestern section of the state. The Florence MSA is situated in the eastern segment of the state, which is a major agricultural region.

South Carolina also has two other counties that are part of MSA's crossing state lines. With a population of 105,625, Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia-South Carolina MSA. York County, with a population of 106,720, is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina-South Carolina MSA.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATIISTICAL
AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	POPULATION		CHANGE 1970-80	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT
Aiken County 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0%
Anderson MSA 3/ (Anderson County)	133,235	----	----	----
Charleston MSA (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Counties)	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1
Columbia MSA (Lexington, Richland Counties)	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0
Florence MSA 3/ (Florence County)	110,163	----	----	----
Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens Counties)	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4
York County 4/	106,720	----	----	----
Total MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5
Total State	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

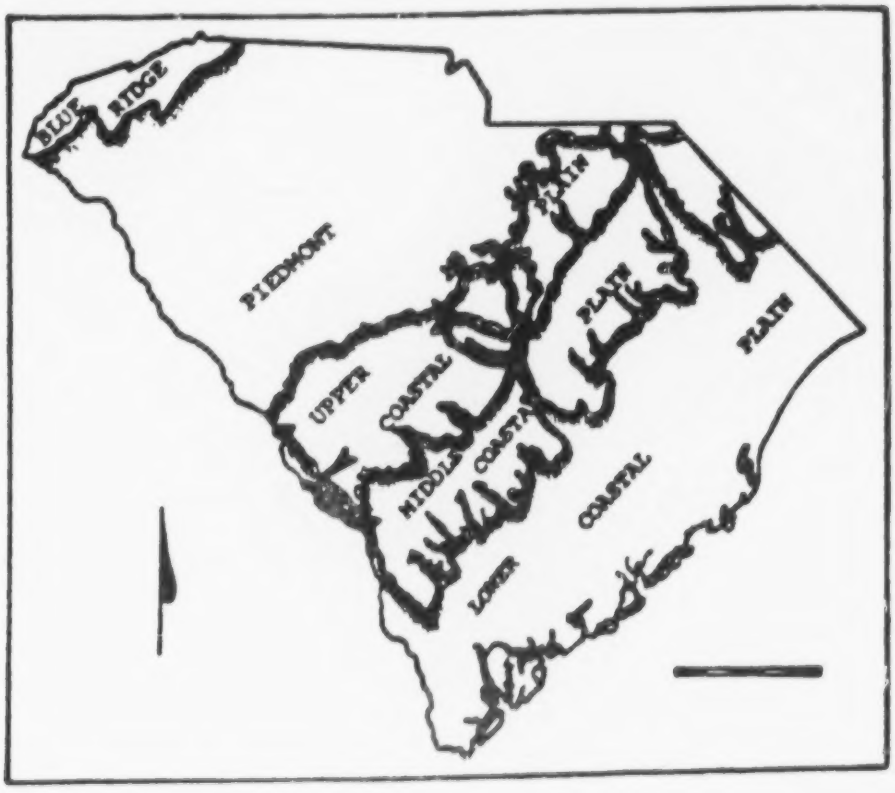
NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 within a total metropolitan population of 100,000.
2/ Aiken County, South Carolina is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA.
3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census
4/ York County, South Carolina is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA. This was determined as a result of the 1980 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Geographically, South Carolina is comprised of three major divisions. In the northwestern corner, known as the Applachian region, the Blue Ridge Mountains give the state its highest elevations. At the base of the mountains is the Piedmont, a region of rolling hills and valleys which descends to the broad, flat Coastal Plain (lowlands) area. The Coastal Plain region, which comprises about two thirds of the state, extends to the Atlantic Coast. Here the land disperses into many small off-shore islands.

SOUTH CAROLINA GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



The Palmetto State offers many geographical assets to its residents and visitors. Only 250 miles separate the mountains and the seashore, making both very accessible to vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil gives the state prime potential for agricultural pursuits, and much of the land is devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has a generally mild, humid climate throughout the year, with four distinct seasons. Winter brings an average snowfall accumulation in the northwestern part of the state of 2 inches. This dwindles to an average of 0.1 inch in the southeastern part of the state. Mid-winter temperatures average 45 F, while mid-summer temperatures are around 85 - 90 F. Average monthly precipitation in the state ranges from 3.82 inches in the north central region of the state to 5.76 inches in the mountain area.

Quick, easy travel within and through the Palmetto State is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which include I-20, I-26, I-77, I-95, and I-85. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS & OUTLOOK

U.S.

The United States economy is closing in on its fifth year of recovery from the 1981-82 recession. Its duration now exceeds five of the eight recoveries since World War II.

The expansion's pace picked up only slightly over the past year. Real Gross National Product (GNP) grew 2.2% from the first quarter of 1986 to the first quarter of 1987. Employment increased 2.6% from April 1986 to April 1987, or about 112 million.

The outlook for the rest of the year is for sluggish but steady growth. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators has been rising almost every month for a year. However, the gains have not been substantial enough to signal robust growth.

Industrial production has shown signs of improvement. Nondurable goods have been responsible for the vast majority of the increase. Although benefits were expected from the fall in the dollar's value, the imbalance in foreign trade has prevented this from occurring so far.

While the construction industry has shown modest growth overall, both the residential and nonresidential sectors are beginning to show signs of weakness. The nonresidential side is being hurt by recent industrial overcapacity and office gluts. Residential construction has slowed due to the unsure direction of interest rates.

Consumers, the economy's prime mover, have taken on an increased debt burden. Due to tax law changes, which limit deductibility of interest on loans for autos and other consumer purchases, consumers will become reserved about taking on more debt. Slower income gains and rising prices will contribute to consumer caution and the sluggish growth of the national economy. Despite the change in the Federal Reserve Board's leadership, it should continue to use interest rates in trying to control inflation.

These and other elements could lend volatility to the economic outlook. There will be a close watch on signs pointing to higher inflation or a recession, and on policy responses to those signs. Will improvement in the trade balance translate into inflation, economic growth or both? How will the heavy load of consumer, government and business debt affect future economic activity? Also, how much will the budget deficit be cut and how will a less stimulative fiscal policy affect the economy? Such questions have led many forecasters to hedge their bets on the national economy's course in the near future.

S.C.

Economic expansion in South Carolina has slightly outpaced the recent national trend. Nonfarm employment grew 2.9% from April 1986 to April 1987. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage point to 6.0% over the same period. Although inflation remained low, income grew at a slow pace, realizing a gain of only $1.08 in real weekly earnings to $98.81 from April 1986 to April 1987.

Presently, the state's economic indicators suggest sluggish growth in the state during the remainder of 1987. South Carolina's economic outlook, therefore, should shift to fall more in line with the national outlook.

In the recent past, the manufacturing sector has stymied the South Carolina economy. However, there seems to have been stabilization in this sector and a very slight reversal in its historical trend. While durable-good employment stabilized, nondurable-good employment showed a modest increase of 1.3% from April 1986 to April 1987. Gains in the nondurable sector were led by a recovering textile industry, with a 2.1% growth rate. This turnaround can be attributed to modernization of plants and more efficient, specialized production.

As they have in the past, services and trade led the state's economy in growth. Service employment increased 5 5% from April 1986 to April 1987, while trade grew 3.5% over the same period. These sectors should follow the trend in overall economic activity. Again, tourism should be a boost to service and trade activity, particularly along the coast.

The state's construction industry has moved in contrast to the national trend. Services and tourism have shown positive effects on the nonresidential construction sector. Although residential construction has slowed, the cause cannot be attributed totally to tax law changes. Instead, the slowdown shows the aftershocks of the 1986 home-buying rush created by lower mortgage rates. Income and mortgage rates will continue to represent significant factors in 1987's residential construction activity.

South Carolina's leaders and businesses have shown great initiative in recent years and have implemented innovative economic development efforts across the state. The state has successfully attracted new business and industry to insure a strong industrial base and diversified economy. Growth will be somewhat stronger throughout the state because of these efforts.

TABLE 1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY
1975 - 1980, and 1979 - 1985
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percentage Change from 1975 to 1980		Percentage Change from 1979 to 19	
	Wages	Employment	Wages	Employment
Construction	71.2%	19.2%	62.8%	14.5%
Manufacturing	81.3%	15.2%	40.5%	- 8.5%
Textile Mill Products	54.1%	- 0.2%	6.5%	-26.5%
Apparel and other Textile Products	66.8%	10.9%	27.3%	- 6.7%
Chemicals and Allied Products	75.5%	14.7%	61.7%	- 2.5%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	287.7%	124.0%	91.1%	20.6%
Machinery, Except Electrical	111.7%	37.5%	45.1%	- 6.1%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	123.2%	47.2%	58.4%	1.9%
Transportation and Public Utilities	117.8%	34.0%	66.4%	7.3%
Communication	90.9%	21.1%	37.1%	-11.5%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	189.6%	86.9%	107.7%	1.7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	76.6%	27.8%	68.1%	25.5%
Wholesale Trade	86.0%	27.3%	61.0%	12.3%
Retail Trade	71.6%	27.9%	72.0%	29.2%
General Merchandise Stores	55.0%	12.9%	39.2%	6.2%
Food Stores	71.2%	26.8%	55.7%	24.3%
Eating and Drinking Places	131.9%	63.9%	110.3%	57.0%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	77.5%	23.9%	94.2%	26.3%
Banking	75.2%	24.8%	81.6%	13.2%
Services	100.9%	37.6%	110.7%	40.2%
Hotels, Motels, and other Lodging Places	87.0%	23.4%	82.6%	31.3%
Business Services	155.3%	76.0%	211.5%	86.5%
Health Services	121.0%	43.3%	110.0%	34.3%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, ES-202

TABLE II
WAGES BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE WAGES
1975, 1980, 1985
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Wages 1975	1980	1985
Construction	9.1%	8.4%	8.4%
Manufacturing	48.2%	47.3%	41.9%
Textile Mill Products	18.4%	15.5%	10.8%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.8%	3.4%	2.8%
Chemical and Allied Products	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	1.3%	2.8%	3.0%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.7%	4.2%	3.8%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%
Transportation and Public Utilities	6.3%	0.5%	0.9%
Communication	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.4%	2.3%	2.8%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	19.6%	18.7%	19.6%
Wholesale Trade	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%
Retail Trade	12.8%	11.9%	12.9%
General Merchandise Stores	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Food Stores	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%
Eating and Drinking Places	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5.4%	5.2%	6.1%
Banking	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Services	11.0%	12.0%	15.0%
Hotels, Motels, and other Lodging Places	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Business Services	1.2%	1.7%	3.0%
Health Services	3.3%	3.9%	4.8%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information ES-202

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, 1985
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Employment 1975	1980	1985
Construction	8.9%	7.9%	8.1%
Manufacturing	45.1%	41.9%	35.2%
Textile Mill Products	18.2%	14.7%	10.1%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.5%	5.0%	4.3%
Chemical and Allied Products	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	1.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.0%	3.4%	2.8%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%
Transportation and Public Utilities	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Communication	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.3%	24.1%	26.7%
Wholesale Trade	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%
Retail Trade	18.2%	18.7%	21.5%
General Merchandise Stores	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%
Food Stores	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%
Eating and Drinking Places	3.7%	5.0%	6.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%
Banking	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Services	13.3%	14.7%	17.7%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%
Business Services	1.8%	2.7%	3.8%
Health Services	3.2%	3.7%	4.2%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information ES-202

S.C. PLANT OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS AND CLOSINGS
1986

During 1986, a total of 54 new plants were announced in South Carolina. Expected employment from the 54 plants is 5,204. Gaining the most announced jobs were Fairfield County (1,200 in one plant), Spartanburg County (893 in seven plants), Chester County (850 in three plants), and Greenville County (478 in seven plants).

Also announced were 31 expansions of existing plants. Of those 31, 20 were expected to add a total of 1,325 jobs. Greenville County had the most announced jobs (321 in two plants), followed by York County (230 in three plants), and Richland County (200 in three plants).

A total of 44 plant closings were announced in the state in 1986. However, all of these plants may not have actually shut down completely by the end of the year. Some may have kept a "skeleton crew" of employees, while others may have been able to maintain some level of operation through employment/production adjustment or diversification. These plant closings were expected to result in a loss of 2,758 jobs in the state. Of the announced shutdowns, 11 were in the textile or apparel industry with 1,381 jobs lost. Losing the most jobs due to announced closings were Spartanburg County (516 in seven plants), Newberry County (390 in one plant), Marion County (367 in two plants), Laurens County (322 in two plants), and Florence County (282 in three plants).

These 1986 developments reflect the efforts by officials and administrators to bring new, diversified businesses into South Carolina. Among the plants announcing a closing in 1986, job losses averaged 63 per plant. Among new or expanded plants with announced employment, expected jobs were 77 per plant.

NEW PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA-1986

COMPANY	LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT
Aeroquip Corp.	Lancaster	90	Hose Fittings
Amalia Food Products	Columbia	40	Food Packaging
American House Spinning	Abbeville	150	Yarn
Anchor Swan Corp.	Greer	100	AC Hose Assembly
Barrett & Blandford Assoc.	Anderson	40	Optical Components
Bendix Electric Power	Orangeburg	170	Electronic Assembly
Bowater Carolina Co.	Jonesville	*	Wood Chips
Bowman Inc.	Bowman	100	Mens Sportswear
Carolina Neon Inc.	Lexington	3	Neon Glass
Carolina Refractories	Conway	4	Refractories
Carolina Stick Corp.	Anderson	6	Paper Sticks
Carroll Industries	Manning	50	Kitchen Cabinets
Dana Corp.	Lugoff	*	Automotive Parts
Dana Corp.	Greenville	125	Hydraulic Pumps
DECO Knight Industries	Saluda	115	Ladies Jeans
Duraco Products of SC	Union	18	Macrame Hangers
Eastern Motorcycle Parts	Blackville	25	Motorcycle Parts
Graphic Arts	Fountain Inn	125	Printing
Greenwood Plating Co.	Greenwood	20	Electroplating
H.W. Baker Linen Co.	Greenville	50	Terry Cloth Bath Products
Hickory Grove Inc.	Hickory Grove	60	Liquid Wood Preservation
Hoke Inc.	Spartanburg	170	Metalworking
Holmberg Electronics	Inman	40	Electronic Connectors
Homer Products Internl.	McColl	125	Glass Panels
IMG South	Lake City	200	French Fry Machines
J & W Industries	Chester	25	Work Shirts
J P Stevens & Co.	Olanta	110	Carpet Fibers
Kamlar Mfg. Co.	Florence	100	Tree Bark
Kaufman Co.	Greenville	15	Packaging Equipment
Kingston Metal Specialt.	West Columbia	50	Fabricate Sheet Metal
Mack Truck Inc.	Winnsboro	1,200	Truck Assembly
Marlboro Component Co.	Clio	50	Laminated Boards
Maxus Inc.	Sumter	45	Plastic Panels
MECO Holding USA	Rock Hill	27	Electronic Components
Medical Textiles Inc.	Greenwood	150	Gauze
Metokote Corp.	Sumter	25	Protective Coatings
NN Ball & Roller Co.	Walterboro	12	Precision Steel Balls
New Castle Knitwear Mfg.	Spartanburg	50	Liz Clairborne Sweatr.
Owens/Corning Fiberglass	Duncan	48	Mfgr. Machines
Perryman Wood Products	Greenville	8	Architectural Woodwork
Pillsbury Chemical & Oil	Clover	20	Indus Mach. Lubricants
Pirelli Cable Corp.	Lexington	120	Research & Development
Pringle Electrical Mfg.	Spartanburg	25	Electrical Switches
Scott-Bah Inc.	Richburg	25	Concrete Pipe
Shannon Mfg. Co.	Allendale	225	Ladies Slacks
Snyder Tank Corp.	Chester	35	Assemble Fuel Tanks
Southeastern Modular Systems	Mullins	150	Modular Buildings
Structo-Fab Inc.	Pacolet	60	Hoods for Trucks
Thompson Mach. Tool & Htg.	Greenwood	3	Metalworking
Tobul Accumulators	Bamberg	100	Accumulators
Westinghouse Air Brake	Greer	500	Braking Systems
Westport Home Fashions	Greer	55	Bedspreads
Whispering Pines S'Wear	Pageland	70	Mens Shirts
Wire Tech Industries	Bennettsville	75	Wire Products

* No employment reported or capital investment only
SOURCE: Information Resource Center, South Carolina State Development Board, December 1986

EXPANSION OF EXISTING PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1986

NAME OF COMPANY	S.C. LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT
Allied Auto Bendix	Sumter	50	Auto Brake Assembly
Amida Industries	Rock Hill	60	Floodlighting Towers
American Fiber & Fin	Newberry	*	Gauze
AQ Industries Inc	Timmonsville	*	Tricot Fabrics
Carolina East Furniture	Spartanburg	*	Upholstered Furniture
Conbraco Industries	Conway	30	Teflon Seals
Craig Industries	Lamar	100	Apparel
Dispoz-O-Plastics	Foutain Inn	21	Disposable Tableware
Dyplast Foam Industries	Starr	27	Insulation
E I DuPont de Nemours	Aiken	*	F & H Area
E I DuPont de Nemours	Aiken	*	N Tridium Loading
E I DuPont de Nemours	Aiken	*	Fuel Production
EMS American Grilon	Sumter	20	Polymers
Glen Manufacturing Inc	Sumter	30	Womens Apparel
Guardian Fence Supplies	Columbia	*	Wire Fencing
Hebron Textiles Inc	Cades	100	T-Shirts
Kingstree Knitwear	Kingstree	35	T-Shirts
Kitchen Aid Inc	Columbia	200	Disposers
Log Cabin Furn & Mfg Co	Seneca	16	Furniture
Paragon Plastics Co	Union	25	Extruded Tubes
Raycord Co Inc	Spartanburg	*	Shirts
Rockwell International	York	90	Truck Axles
Spring City Knitting Co	Gaffney	40	Knitting Cloth
Springs-Grace Finishing	Lancaster	*	Finishing Fabric
Springs-Riverlawn	Fort Lawn	30	Bedspreads
Stablex SC	Rock Hill	80	Haz. Waste Treatment
State-Record Co.	Columbia	*	Newspapers
Stone Mfg. Woodside Plt.	Greenville	300	Apparel
Sun Publishing Co.	Myrtle Beach	*	Newspapers
Union Carbide Corp.	Lugoff	50	Air Separation
Union Color & Chemical	Union	20	Pigment Color

* No employment reported or capital investment only

SOURCE: Information Resource Center, South Carolina State Development Board, December 1986

ANNOUNCED PLANT CLOSINGS-1986

COMPANY	CITY/TOWN	EMPLOY	INDUSTRY
A S I Fittings Div (H&R IND)	Greenville	11	Pipe Fittings
Aiken Packaging Inc.	Aiken	7	Contract Packaging
Atlantic Soft Drink Co.	Spartanburg	122	Soft Drinks
Bloomsburg Mills Inc.	Abbeville	35	Apparel Fabrics
Burnett Machine Works	Mauldin	10	Mach., Exc. Electric
Carolina Chemical Serv. Inc.	North	6	Ind Water Treat Chemicals
Carolina Chemicals Inc.	West Columbia	21	AGR Pesticides
Carolina Fertilizer & Chem.	Santee	4	AGR Chemicals
Creative Recreations Inc.	Myrtle Beach	25	Fiberglass Fabrication
Damon International	Newberry	390	Mens Shirts
Darlington Roller Mills	Darlington	3	Flour
Darrah Industries Inc.	Conway	3	Transportation
Dinnerbell Foods Inc.	Columbia	94	Meat Processing
Dubois Dyeing Co. Inc. (STEM)	Johnsonville	25	Space Print Yarns
Excel Manufacturing	West Columbia	15	Rubber, Misc Plastic
Exxon Entrp Materials Div.	Fountain Inn	132	R & D
F C Howell & Sons	Andrews	16	Furniture Squares
Federal Tool Co. Inc.	Folly Beach	6	Tool Design & Mfg.
Gault Fish Co. Inc.	Beaufort	33	Seafood
Harnischfegar Corp.	Simpsonville	150	Mach., Exc. Electric
Homes & Land R E Advertising	Myrtle Beach	4	Publication
Imperial Casket Co.	Batesburg	40	Misc.
Inman Feed Mill Inc.	Inman	5	Animal Feed
Johnsonville Mfg. Co.	Johnsonville	119	Ladies Sportswear
K H Knitting	Spartanburg	24	Knitted Fabrics
Krapfel Industries	Moncks Corner	50	Rubber, Misc Plastic
Laurens Shirt Corp.	Laurens	190	Apparel
Lipe Clutch Products	Roebuck	40	Remfged Clutch Assemb.
Livermore, H F Corp.	Taylors	8	Textile Mach. Parts
Meares Electrical Co. Inc.	Pelzer	2	Indus Control Panels
Milliken & Co-Armitage Plant	Greer	250	Textured Yarns
Mullins Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc.	Mullins	157	Redried Leaf Tobacco
Oceana Corp.	Darlington	13	Steel Fabrication
Onslow Candy Co.	Charleston	5	Candy/Cookies
Palmetto Spinning Corp.	Olanta	138	Carpet/Indus Yarn
Raycord Co.	Spartanburg	70	Apparel
Royster Palmetto Co.	Cameron	40	Bulk Fertilizer Mixing
Ruff N Ready Mfg. Co.	Greenville	10	Fish/Hunt Supplies
Siddall, George F Co. Inc.	Roebuck	5	Sizing & Finish Compound
Southern Screen Engraving Inc.	Lancaster	70	Textile Printing Screens
Stone Manufacturing	Salem	140	Apparel
Swedfor Inc.	Summerville	0	Textile
Tru-Tech Inc.	Marion	210	Mach., Exc. Electric
York Casket Co.	Leesville	60	Misc.
44 Plants closed 1986		2,758	Jobs lost in 1986

SOURCE: Information Resource Center, South Carolina State Development Board, Dec. 1986

STATE AND NATIONAL TRENDS

WHAT IS LABOR MARKET INFORMATION?

For 50 years, "labor market information," or "LMI", has been a "household" term around the S.C. Employment Security Commission. But just what is LMI? Who uses it? How is it used?

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, labor market information "describes the dynamics of employment opportunities and the work force. It is obtained by measuring and evaluating the various factors that influence the supply of and demand for workers in a specific geographic area." More simply speaking, LMI includes data that help to measure changes taking place in the world of work.

There are three major components of labor market information:

-- labor force information - data on employment, unemployment and characteristics of the population

-- occupational information - characteristics of occupations and jobs

-- placement assistance information - used in job search activities

Who Develops LMI?

The Labor Market Information Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission is the primary producer in our state. In fact, the majority of all state and local labor market data in the country are developed by the 54 state employment security agencies. Much of the data are produced through statistical programs they operate in coordination with agencies of the U.S. Department of Labor.

At the state level, data are collected on such matters as employment, unemployment, hours worked and wages earned, and occupational projections. Experienced labor market analysts and statisticians in the states analyze and distribute the data that are collected. These data are also supplemented with additional statistical information, such as that provided by the Census Bureau.

At the national level, labor market data are developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Much of this national information is used for program management purposes and in the allocation of federal funds.

How is LMI Used?

At the state and local level, public and private sector employers are among the biggest users of LMI. Employers need to be aware of such things as local demographics, labor force characteristics, area labor supply and demand, local wage rates, and changes occurring in the state, local and national economies. In response to these needs, LMI plays an important role in keeping business and industry planners aware of their environments in order to thrive in a world of intense competition.

Job seekers represent another important LMI user group. This group includes students or recent graduates planning lifetime careers, new residents or those considering relocation, adults wishing to change careers, and dislocated workers who must seek jobs in new industries. These people all have different needs; however, they all require some type of labor market information to make their job search activities successful.

Counselors, planners, and administrators in schools, vocational education, rehabilitation, correctional agencies, and many other settings also can utilize LMI in their daily work activities. These people need to keep abreast of local job opportunities and economic changes in order to effectively serve their clients.

How Can I Learn More About LMI?

In South Carolina, there are numerous regular publications that provide various types of labor market and economic data. These are listed and described in the bi-annual S.C. Labor Market Information Directory. In addition, experienced analysts are available to discuss specific LMI data needs at any time.

For more information, contact the LMI Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C. 29202; (803) 737-2660.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAMS: WORKING TOGETHER TO KEEP SOUTH CAROLINIANS AT WORK

The Stock Market Crash of 1929 ushered in an era of gloom never before seen in the United States. In the years immediately following the crash, unemployment skyrocketed to 25%. President Hoover tried to remedy the situation by pleading with business leaders to create jobs. He met with little success, and the result was the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 as the 32nd President of the United States.

In 1933, President Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Wagner-Peyser Act creating the United States Employment Service (USES). Its objective was to find jobs for the estimated 13 million workers seeking employment. The Act established a federal-state partnership that exists to this day. The USES occupied the federal role and established minimum standards to ensure a level of consistency among the states. The states were then free to establish procedures for the recruitment and selection of applicants, the solicitation and listing of job orders, and the establishment of administrative offices essential to the operation of the program. Originally, funding for this labor exchange service came from matching federal and state grants. However, the Social Security Act of 1935 changed the procedure.

The number of unemployed continued to grow even after the passage of Wagner-Peyser. As state relief programs continued to fail, a groundswell of support for a federal unemployment insurance program was created. Congress responded by inserting two titles in the Social Security Act of 1935. Titles III and IX of this Act created the present system of Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the UI Trust Fund. Under this system both a federal and a state tax are levied against employers covered by the legislation. The portion collected by the state pays for regular UI benefits. The federal portion is used to pay the administrative costs of the Employment Service (ES) and UI programs.

The Social Security Act also required that all UI benefits be paid through the ES offices. It was felt that, by exposing UI recipients to the job market each time they filed for benefits, their unemployment period would be shortened. This procedure marked the beginning of the work test for UI recipients and sealed the relationship between ES and UI operations.

In South Carolina, the first ES/UI local office opened in 1938. By the end of that year, there were 19 local offices throughout the state. Today ES/UI services are available at 32 full-time offices covering all 46 counties. In the program year just completed, over 130,000 jobs were filled by ES offices in the state. Also, over $130 million dollars were paid out in benefits by UI offices.

Since the days of the Great Depression, the ES and UI programs have performed noble tasks for the people of South Carolina and the nation. With the continued support and cooperation of business and government leaders, these two programs in partnership will continue to help keep South Carolinians, as well as all Americans, from suffering the indignities of unemployment.

More detailed information on recent Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Service (ES) activities in the state can be found in Sections VII and VIII. A listing of local offices across the state is provided in the Appendix.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT: AT WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), enacted October 13, 1982, created a new nationwide training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The primary goal of JTPA is to train workers for productive private-sector employment. The various JTPA programs are targeted to help those with special needs, such as youth, unskilled adults, economically disadvantaged individuals, dislocated workers, and others facing serious barriers to employment.

Among the key features of JTPA, which sets it apart from its predecessor CETA, is the direct involvement of the private sector in shaping the training programs. Local areas have a considerable level of flexibility in program planning and administration through their Private Industry Councils (PIC's). The PIC's represent local business leaders, who make up the majority of their memberships. Other PIC members represent education, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the local Employment Service.

In South Carolina, the Employment Security Commission contracts with the Job Training Division of the Governor's Office, Charleston County, and Greenville County for training programs under JTPA. Also, the Employment Security Commission is the administering agent for all JTPA matters for Richland County and the Consortium of Cherokee, Spartanburg, and Union Counties.

In addition, the Employment Security Commission provides the following contractual services for the classroom training, on-the-job training, and work experience programs operated by other contracting state agencies throughout South Carolina: (1) outreach recruitment; (2) eligibility certification; (3) assessment counseling; and (4) initial orientation to JTPA.

The Labor Market Information (LMI) Division of the Employment Security Commission is a provider of data used in JTPA planning and funds allocation. One of the major responsibilities of LMI is the development of primary statistics on labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates for the state, counties and substate areas. The unemployment rates are used for the allocation of federal funds under JTPA and other legislative mandates.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SCOICC)

SCOICC...making a difference all over the state.

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee exists to improve the school-to-work transition for young South Carolinans--the work force on whom our state's economic future must depend.

The SCOICC was first authorized by the 1976 Amendments to the 1963 Vocational Education Act, and operates today under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Educational Act and the Job Training Partnership Act.

Nine state agencies--all involved in one way or another with the school-to-work transition--are brought together in the consortium that is the SCOICC.

SCOICC Members

Statutory Members:
- Employment Security Commission
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Vocational Education
- Office of the Governor
- State Development Board

Other Members:
- State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
- Commission on Higher Education
- State Budget and Control Board, Research and Statistical Services
- Department of Social Services

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission is the fiscal agent for SCOICC and S.C.E.S.C. Executive Director, Robert E. David, is SCOICC Chairman.

This consortium's task is not to compile information; rather, it is to coordinate the compilation and use of information to best meet the needs of those preparing for the workplace.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (SCOIS)

...SCOIS...clearing up the future for South Carolinians....

A major function of SCOICC is the operation of SCOIS--the South Carolina Occupational Information System. SCOIS is a computerized method of delivering up-to-date career, educational, and occupational information quickly and effectively to the people who need it most.

SCOIS is dedicated to providing students, adults, teachers, and counselors with the information necessary to explore and plan for careers and choose jobs in a logical, systematic way.

SCOIS is available in every county of the state. Over 375 sites throughout the state have access to SCOIS.

...SCOIS...innovative products meet a variety of needs

The past year has seen additions to and enhancement of the SCOIS products that have already done so much for young South Carolinians.

PREP

PREP is an activity book designed to help students assess their interests and abilities as they relate to the world of work. Over 3,000 copies of PREP have been distributed to SCOIS users.

SCOIS Video Overview

An 11-minute video presentation was developed by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission to explain SCOIS.

Its purpose is to provide an awareness of SCOIS and its use in effective career planning. It is also designed to familiarize government leaders, decision-makers, and general audiences with the SCOIS program.

Campus Voice

Over 39,000 copies of Campus Voice, an appealing magazine devoted to educational and career planning, are given free each year to the state's graduating high school seniors. Featured in the magazine are several pages of information about SCOIS.

The Network

To keep guidance counselors and others abreast of SCOIS activities, one thousand of these newsletters are sent out three times a year.

Kaleidoscope of Careers

"Kaleidoscope of Careers" is a new career information video product available free to SCOIS users. It presents a video and narrative overview of 200 occupations with visual presentations of people performing in the various occupations. "Kaleidoscope of Careers" is directed toward career exploration at the upper elementary and middle school levels.

Picking Your Path

"Picking Your Path" is a free career guidance video designed for elementary school children. With assistance from a puppet and a "fun" computer, various career fields are illustrated by people in their workplace who discuss what they do and how they chose their career.

...SCOIS...the cost is small, but the impact is great....

SCOIS Citation Award

Each year, SCOIS presents an annual award in recognition of the local institution which made the most outstanding use of SCOIS services and products during the year.

SCOIS is a program that reaches a large--and growing--number of people, and continues to have a positive impact on South Carolina's economic well-being. For more information, contact Ms. Carol Kososki, SCOICC Director, at (803) 737-2733.

THE PERMANENT MASS LAYOFF & PLANT CLOSING (PMLPC) PROGRAM

The Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing program is conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a standardized approach to identifying and describing the impact of major permanent job cutbacks. Its major features include the following:

(1) the identification of major layoffs and closings through Unemployment Insurance (UI) initial claims filed against the separating employer, with at least 50 initial claims filed against an establishment in a three-week period qualifying as a major layoff;

(2) the use of automated files on businesses and UI claimants to obtain most of the basic demographic and economic characteristics of the firms and individuals;

(3) employer contact to obtain specific information on the nature of the layoff, with all collected information kept strictly confidential;

(4) assessment of the continuing impact of the permanent layoff or plant closing on affected individuals through determination of their monthly UI claims status; and

(5) the identification of the exhaustion of UI benefits by affected workers.

Data collected through the PMLPC program may prove useful to the JTPA program in identifying and planning training for individuals in areas adversely affected by permanent mass layoffs. These data may also be useful in meeting many UI information needs (including legislative) on both the state and national levels.

SOUTH CAROLINA
TRAVEL, TOURISM, AND ENTERTAINMENT

Travel, tourism and entertainment have become a very lucrative component of the South Carolina economy. Nationally, rising incomes and more two-income families have led travel and entertainment spending to rise at an unprecedented rate. Millions of dollars spent on advertising and promotions have lured more of that money to South Carolina. As a result, travel, tourism and entertainment have had a profound impact upon South Carolina's economy.

Employment related to travel, tourism, and entertainment grew by nearly 8,000 jobs between second quarter 1985 and second quarter 1986. A total of 153,330 jobs were attributed to travel, tourism, and entertainment in South Carolina during second quarter 1986, representing 12% of total nonfarm employment in the state.

Total annual payroll in travel, tourism, and entertainment jobs grew $40.9 million from second quarter 1985 to second quarter 1986, reaching a level of $385.6 million.

The following table highlights recent changes in both employment and payroll. For more detailed information, see the recent publication The Travel, Tourism and Entertainment Industry in South Carolina: 1975-1985. This report was released by the Labor Market Information Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission in October 1986.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT & TOTAL QUARTERLY PAYROLL IN TRAVEL, TOURISM & ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRIES IN S.C.

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 2ND QTR 1985	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 2ND QTR 1986	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT NET CHANGE	TOTAL PAYROLL (MILLIONS $) 2ND QTR 1985	TOTAL PAYROLL (MILLIONS $) 2ND QTR 1986	TOTAL PAYROLL (MILLIONS $) NET CHANGE
DIRECT STATEWIDE*	35,520	37,400	1,880	72.0	80.9	8.9
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION	670	680	10	1.8	2.0	0.2
HOTELS, CAMPS, & OTHER LODGING PLACES	21,060	22,670	1,610	41.1	48.2	7.1
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	11,600	11,890	290	25.1	26.6	1.5
MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, ETC.	500	590	90	1.3	1.7	0.4
RECREATIONAL & UTIL. TRAILER DEALERS	180	180	0	0.4	0.5	0.1
FISHING, HUNTING, & TRAPPING	50	50	0	0.0	0.1	0.1
MOTION PICTURES	1,460	1,340	(120)	2.3	1.8	-0.5
GENERAL TRANSPORTATION, INCLUDING AIR	1,930	2,890	960	18.0	57.1	39.1
DIRECT GEOGRAPHIC*	71,070	75,180	4,110	154.6	171.0	16.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	9,050	9,810	760	19.8	21.9	2.1
FOOD STORES	9,310	9,480	170	19.4	21.0	1.6
GIFT, NOVELTY, & SOUVENIR SHOPS	1,520	1,670	150	2.6	3.0	0.5
REAL ESTATE	6,600	7,160	560	24.1	24.6	0.4
REAL EST., INSUR., LOAN. & LAW OFFICES	70	90	20	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES TO DWELLINGS	2,600	2,980	380	4.6	5.4	0.7
PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES	1,170	1,440	270	2.0	2.7	0.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONT.-NONRESIDENTIAL	4,280	4,400	120	21.0	22.4	1.4
CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BLDG. CONST.	2,970	3,120	150	11.2	13.0	1.8
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	33,500	35,030	1,530	49.8	56.9	7.1
INDIRECT STATEWIDE*	10,430	11,070	640	35.1	45.2	10.1
LUMBER & OTHER BLDG. MATERIALS DEALERS	1,400	1,490	90	5.2	5.8	0.6
PAINT, GLASS, & WALLPAPER STORES	240	220	(20)	0.8	0.8	0.0
HARDWARE STORES	410	400	(10)	1.0	1.0	0.0
RETAIL NURSERIES, LAWN & GARDEN SUPPLIES	210	220	10	0.4	0.5	0.1
BANKING	2,260	2,270	10	3.2	8.9	5.7
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	2,090	2,350	260	8.9	10.6	1.7
INSURANCE	1,420	1,500	80	6.8	7.7	0.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICES	980	1,050	70	3.9	4.4	0.5
ADVERTISING	380	360	(20)	1.9	1.8	-0.1
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	1,040	1,210	170	3.1	3.7	0.6
INDIRECT GEOGRAPHIC*	28,390	29,680	1,290	82.9	88.5	5.6
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	2,530	2,620	90	5.5	5.7	0.2
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	3,580	3,900	320	7.4	8.3	0.9
FURNITURE, HOME FURNISH., & EQUIP. STORES	2,910	2,960	50	8.7	8.9	0.2
DRUG STORES	1,620	1,640	20	4.0	4.2	0.3
LIQUOR STORES	400	490	90	0.7	0.8	0.1
MISC. SHOPPING GOODS STORES	1,780	2,010	230	4.0	4.6	0.6
FUEL & ICE DEALERS	400	410	10	1.0	1.0	0.0
RETAIL STORES, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	1,080	1,070	(10)	2.2	2.3	0.1
HOLDING & OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES	230	200	(30)	1.1	0.8	-0.2
LAUNDRY, CLEANING, ETC.	1,790	1,830	40	3.6	3.9	0.4
BEAUTY SHOPS	730	790	60	1.4	1.5	0.1
BARBER SHOPS	130	130	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAILING, REPRODUCTION, CLERICAL SHOPS	160	160	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
EQUIP. RENTAL & LEASING SERVICES	390	600	210	1.0	1.7	0.6
HOSPITALS	2,890	3,000	110	12.4	11.5	-0.8
LEGAL SERVICES	1,180	1,270	90	5.7	7.0	1.4
ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, & SURVEYING	2,160	2,330	170	11.3	12.6	1.2
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, & BOOKKEEPING	840	860	20	3.3	3.6	0.3
GENERAL BLDG. CONTRACTORS-RESIDENTIAL	3,590	3,410	(180)	9.7	9.9	0.1
STATE TOTAL	145,410	153,330	7,920	344.6	385.6	40.9

*DIRECT STATEWIDE - Industries that are directly impacted by T/T/E anywhere in the state

*DIRECT GEOGRAPHIC - Industries that are directly impacted by T/T/E in certain areas of the state, such as resort areas, but have no relationship to T/T/E in other nonresort areas of the state

*INDIRECT STATEWIDE - Industries that are indirectly impacted by T/T/E through the state

*INDIRECT GEOGRAPHIC - Industries that are indirectly affected by T/T/E in certain areas of the state

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

GEOGRAPHIC/OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION
UNITED STATES--SOUTHEAST REGION--SOUTH CAROLINA

The following tables take a look at the states where workers are located by major occupational category in the Southeast region. These tables are based on data the Bureau of Labor Statistics collected through the 1980 census. These data show a state-by-state guide to the labor force for 200 occupations. For this publication, occupations were combined into eight broad occupational categories.

Table A is a guide for the labor force in the Southeast region. It shows employment for each occupational category in the United States, the Southeast region, and the states within the Southeast region.

Table B shows the ratio of the work force in the Southeast region to that of the work force in the nation. Table C reflects the distribution of employment in South Carolina. Table D looks at the ratio of South Carolina's employment in each category to that of the Southeast region. Finally, Table E shows the ratio of South Carolina's employment in each category to that of the nation.

THE TEXTILE MILL PICTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA: A FORMER GIANT IN DECLINE

Interest in the manufacture of textile products in South Carolina began as early as the mid-1800's. At this point in the state's history, "cotton was king" among major money crops in an economy dominated by agriculture. With the upheaval of the Civil War in the 1860's, however, the need for a more stable economic base became evident. The effects of the war, as well as competition from new farms in the West, were cutting South Carolina's agricultural profits. At the same time, the wave of industrialization was sweeping across the nation. Investors and industrialists were very much interested in bringing the textile industry to the South, where operating costs were cheaper.

The textile industry was particularly suited to South Carolina because of the ready supply of cheap cotton. Also, the farmers who suffered declining profits became a source of cheap labor. The development of hydroelectric power around 1900 resulted in an easy form of energy to run textile mills. Thus, the textile industry in the state became established and grew increasingly more profitable. As textiles grew, northern capitalists were inspired to invest in the state, and their involvement resulted in even more growth. By 1925, South Carolina was the top cotton goods producer in the country.

As textiles grew, many other manufacturing industries, often related to textiles, sprang up in the state. These included synthetic fibers, apparel, chemicals and machinery. By 1932, about fifty years after the state's industrial growth began, manufacturing surpassed agriculture as the primary source of employment and revenue in South Carolina.

Through the 1970's, manufacturing in general, and textiles in particular, continued to dominate the state's economy. During the '70's, manufacturing accounted for over one third of the state's total employment. Textiles alone comprised around 15% of total state employment during most of the decade.

But in recent years, South Carolina's manufacturing growth has slowed, as the state's economic base has begun to become more diversified. Retail trade and services have become the primary contributors to employment growth. A major factor in the manufacturing slowdown has been the decline of the state's former mainstay, textiles. Many conditions in the national economy in recent years have had an adverse effect on the textile industry. These include competition from foreign imports, new types of manufacturing equipment, and legislation concerning foreign trade and production safety standards.

By 1986, the manufacturing share of total state employment was down to 27%. Textiles, still the major component of the state's manufacturing industry, had declined to comprise only 8% of total employment. And the outlook for the future of the state's textile mill industry is not promising. Projections to 1990 show a 13% decline in the textile mill products sector from its 1986 employment level. The related apparel and other textile products sector is projected to experience a 3% decline over the same period. The manufacturing industry as a whole is expected to experience only minimal employment growth of 1% over the 1986-90 period. Meanwhile, fast-placed expansion in the services and retail trade sectors is forecast to continue, with predicted employment gains of 26% and 20%, respectively. All this points to a picture of continued diversification and drastically weakened manufacturing dominance in the South Carolina economy, and signals the end of the "textile mill era" in the state.

The following tables present a review of textile mill employment in South Carolina from 1980 to the present.

Industry Employment as a Percent of Total Employment
in South Carolina

Period	Employment As A Percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment			Employment As A Percent of Manufacturing Emp.	
	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	32.97	11.51	3.90	34.92	11.84
1981	32.61	11.07	3.92	33.95	12.03
1982	31.35	10.11	3.91	32.26	12.49
1983	30.47	9.53	3.97	31.29	13.04
1984	29.91	8.93	3.89	29.86	13.01
1985	28.19	8.10	3.44	28.74	12.21
1986	28.11	8.01	3.44	28.52	12.25
1987					
--Jan.	27.07	7.70	3.35	28.43	12.36
--Feb.	26.90	7.66	3.35	28.46	12.45
--Mar.	26.70	7.59	3.30	28.42	12.35
--Apr.	26.43	7.54	3.25	28.52	12.31
--May	26.29	7.49	3.24	28.49	12.33

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

Nonagricultural Employment Index for Industries
in South Carolina
January, 1980=100.0

Period	Total Nonagricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	101.0	98.1	96.0	101.1
1981	101.6	97.7	93.0	102.3
1982	98.7	91.2	82.5	99.1
1983	101.0	90.7	79.6	102.9
1984	107.2	94.5	79.1	107.0
1985	110.1	91.5	73.7	97.2
1986	110.3	91.4	73.1	97.5
1987				
--Jan.	114.2	91.1	72.6	98.0
--Feb.	114.9	91.1	72.7	98.7
--Mar.	116.0	91.3	72.7	98.0
--Apr.	117.2	91.3	73.0	97.8
--May	117.9	91.4	73.0	98.0

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

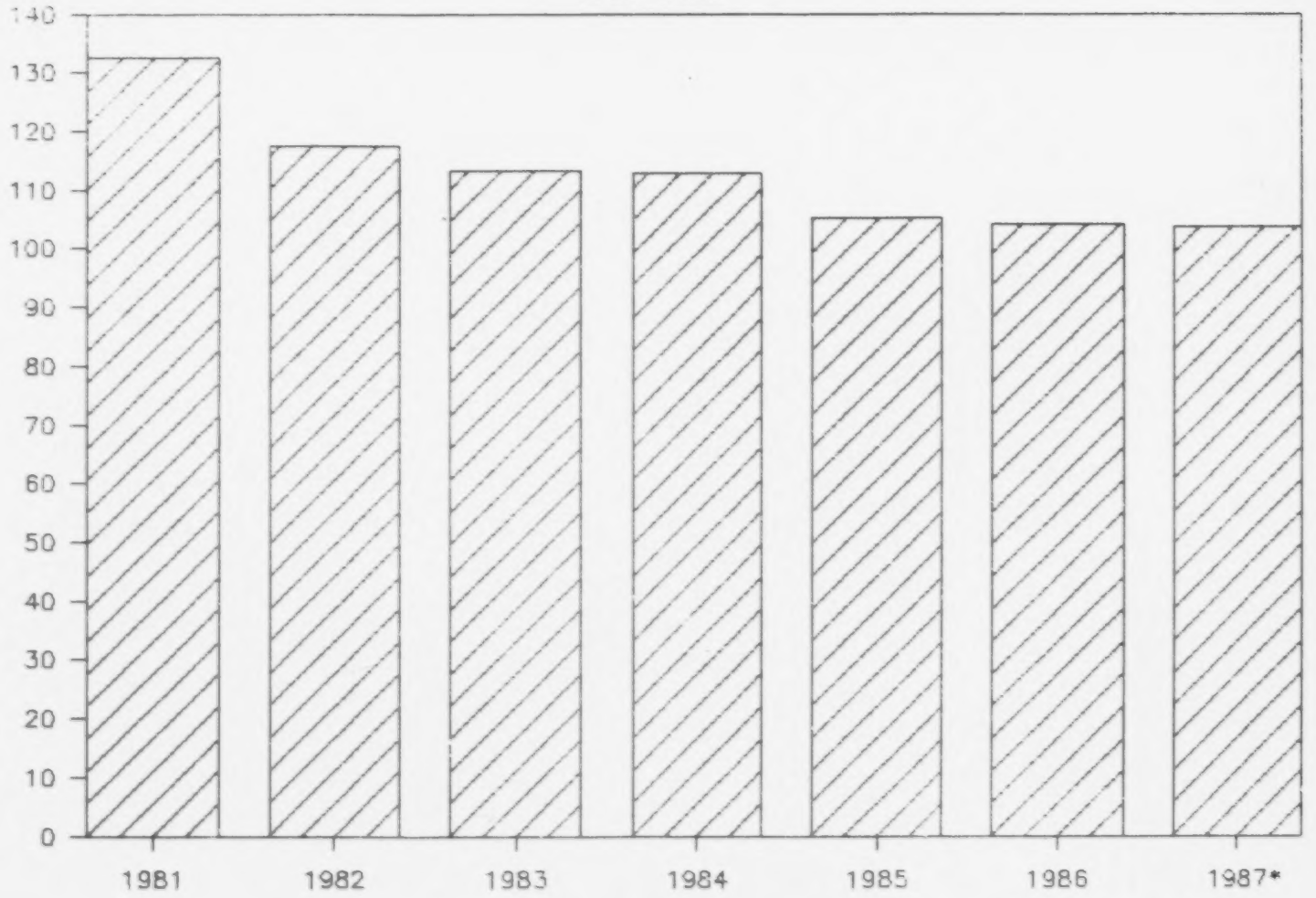
Industry Employment in South Carolina

Period	Total Nonag. Employment	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	1,188,758	391,892	136,858	46,383
1981	1,196,450	390,183	132,458	46,942
1982	1,162,317	364,333	117,525	45,500
1983	1,188,958	362,317	113,367	47,233
1984	1,262,525	377,567	112,758	49,133
1985	1,296,200	365,400	105,000	44,600
1986	1,299,133	365,125	104,117	44,733
1987				
--Jan.	1,344,700	364,000	103,500	45,000
--Feb.	1,353,200	364,000	103,600	45,300
--Mar.	1,365,100	364,500	103,600	45,000
--Apr.	1,380,100	364,700	104,000	44,900
--May	1,388,600	365,100	104,000	45,000
All-time High	1,388,600 May, 1987	404,500 June, 1979	160,600 November, 1973	50,700 March, 1984
All-time Low	425,300 January, 1947	193,500 July, 1949	102,000 July, 1986	7,900 July, 1947

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

Textile Mill Products Employment in S.C

1981–1987



* Average for year through May

Major Components of Textile Mill Products
Industry Employment in South Carolina

Period	Weaving Mills, Cotton		Weaving Mills, Synthetics		Knitting Mills		Textile Finishing, Except Wool		Yarn and Thread Mills	
	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles
1980	40833	29.84	44158	32.27	11283	8.24	18342	13.40	10800	7.89
1981	38992	29.44	42233	31.88	10592	8.00	17975	13.57	10400	7.85
1982	34450	29.31	36375	30.95	8558	7.28	17117	14.56	9625	8.19
1983	33133	29.23	33750	29.77	8283	7.31	16317	14.39	9992	8.81
1984	33050	29.31	33483	29.69	7850	6.96	15850	14.06	9883	8.76
1985	29200	27.31	30800	29.33	8100	7.71	14800	14.10	9300	8.86
1986	27200	26.12	30000	28.31	9000	8.64	15000	14.41	9300	8.93
1987										
--Jan.	27000	26.09	30000	28.99	9000	8.70	15300	14.78	9400	9.08
--Feb.	27100	26.16	30000	28.96	8900	8.59	15300	14.77	9500	9.17
--Mar.	27200	26.25	29800	28.76	9000	8.69	15300	14.77	9400	9.07
--Apr.	27200	26.15	29800	28.65	9000	8.65	15300	14.71	9500	9.13
--May	27300	26.25	29800	28.65	9000	8.65	15300	14.71	9390	8.94

	Weaving Mills, Cotton	Weaving Mills, Synthetics	Knitting Mills	Textile Finishing, Except Wool	Yarn and Thread Mills
All-time High	86,500 January, 1958	49,000 August, 1974	15,600 August, 1973	22,900 December, 1973	13,900 June, August, 1974
All-time Low	26,700 October, 1986	29,600 December, 1986	7,300 Nov., Dec., 1984	14,400 May, July, 1985	5,000 January, 1958

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

TABLE A
STATE-BY-STATE GUIDE OF THE WORK FORCE
IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION
(THOUSANDS)

	All Occupations	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	Sales	Administrative Support	Craft & Kindred	Operative	Service	Laborer	Farming, Forestry & Fishing
United States	97639.4	24653.2	8193.4	14314.6	12585.2	12850.3	12055.3	4384.9	2707.6
Southeast	16018.0	3589.0	1366.5	2129.6	1283.5	2546.2	1932.2	837.7	490.0
Florida	4002.3	1003.6	423.9	583.6	315.0	356.5	552.7	177.4	118.9
North Carolina	2607.9	539.1	193.5	319.4	215.2	539.6	283.8	143.4	86.0
Georgia	2335.8	537.1	198.4	327.7	170.6	374.4	270.7	122.6	65.1
Tennessee	1914.9	420.2	154.7	252.0	147.3	345.2	222.7	106.1	48.3
Alabama	1511.9	329.1	119.5	193.3	125.8	264.8	173.3	93.5	39.2
Kentucky	1388.0	284.0	106.3	177.5	119.5	232.2	170.3	70.6	60.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	1320.0	278.7	100.1	162.6	111.5	266.5	146.5	72.1	31.4
Mississippi	937.2	197.2	70.1	113.5	78.6	167.0	112.2	52.0	40.9

States are ranked according to population size

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter, 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B
SOUTHEAST OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARED TO
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS)

	National Employment	Southeastern Employment	Ratio of Southeast Employment to National Employment
All Occupations	97639.4	16018.0	16.4
Professional, Technical and Managerial	24653.2	3589.0	14.6
Sales	8193.4	1366.5	16.7
Administrative Support	14314.6	2129.6	14.9
Craft & Kindred	12585.2	1283.5	10.2
Operative	12850.3	2546.2	19.8
Service	12055.3	1932.2	16.0
Laborer	4384.9	837.7	19.1
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	2707.6	490.0	18.1

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter, 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE C
DISTRIBUTION OF S.C. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS)

	S.C. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT
Total All Occupations	1320.0	100.00
Professional, Technical & Managerial	278.7	21.1
Sales	100.1	7.6
Administrative Support	162.6	12.3
Craft and Kindred	111.5	8.5
Operatives	266.5	20.2
Services	146.5	11.1
Laborers	72.1	5.5
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	31.4	2.4

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D
SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARED TO REGION
(THOUSANDS)

	Southeast Employment	South Carolina Employment	Ratio of S.C. Employment to Region
All Occupations	16018.0	1320.0	8.2
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	3589.0	278.7	7.8
Sales	1366.5	100.1	7.3
Administrative Support	2129.6	162.6	7.6
Craft & Kindred	1283.5	111.5	8.7
Operatives	2546.2	266.5	10.5
Services	1932.2	146.5	7.6
Laborers	837.7	72.1	8.6
Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	490.0	31.4	6.4

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE E
SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARED TO NATION
(THOUSANDS)

	National Employment	South Carolina Employment	Ratio of S.C. Employment to the Nation
All Occupations	97639.4	1320.0	1.4
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	24653.2	278.7	1.1
Sales	8193.4	100.1	1.2
Administrative Support	14314.6	162.6	1.1
Craft and Kindred	12585.2	111.5	0.9
Operative	12850.3	266.5	2.1
Service	12055.3	146.5	1.2
Laborer	4384.9	72.1	1.6
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	2707.6	31.4	1.2

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter, 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES POPULATION
BY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1980 PERCENT OF POPULATION	1990 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	1990 PERCENT OF POPULATION
Industry Totals	91,508,010	40.40	116,056,547	46.56
Mining	1,024,500	0.45	1,330,980	0.53
Construction	4,469,000	1.97	5,992,100	2.40
Manufacturing	20,361,500	8.99	25,256,794	10.14
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities/1	5,817,010	2.57	7,085,608	2.84
Wholesale and Retail Trade	20,572,600	9.08	26,846,368	10.77
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,161,800	2.28	6,896,356	2.77
Services/2	26,219,800	11.58	33,520,341	13.45
Government	7,881,800	3.48	9,128,000	3.66

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES

2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The population in the United States in 1980 was 226,504,800 and the projected population in the United States for 1990 is 249,203,000. This table shows the percentage of the population that was employed in each industry for 1980 and the projected percentages for 1990.

Source: SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1986. South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. August, 1981. U. S. Deparment of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
BY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1980 PERCENT OF POPULATION	1990 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	1990 PERCENT OF POPULATION
Industry Totals	1,218,310	39.06	1,438,800	40.42
Mining	1,880	0.06	1,950	0.05
Construction	73,650	2.36	79,840	2.24
Manufacturing	390,510	12.52	380,590	10.69
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities/1	62,280	2.00	73,680	2.07
Wholesale and Retail Trade	228,260	7.32	325,550	9.15
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	48,230	1.55	63,910	1.80
Services/2	321,360	10.30	406,510	11.42
Government	92,140	2.95	106,770	3.00

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES

2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

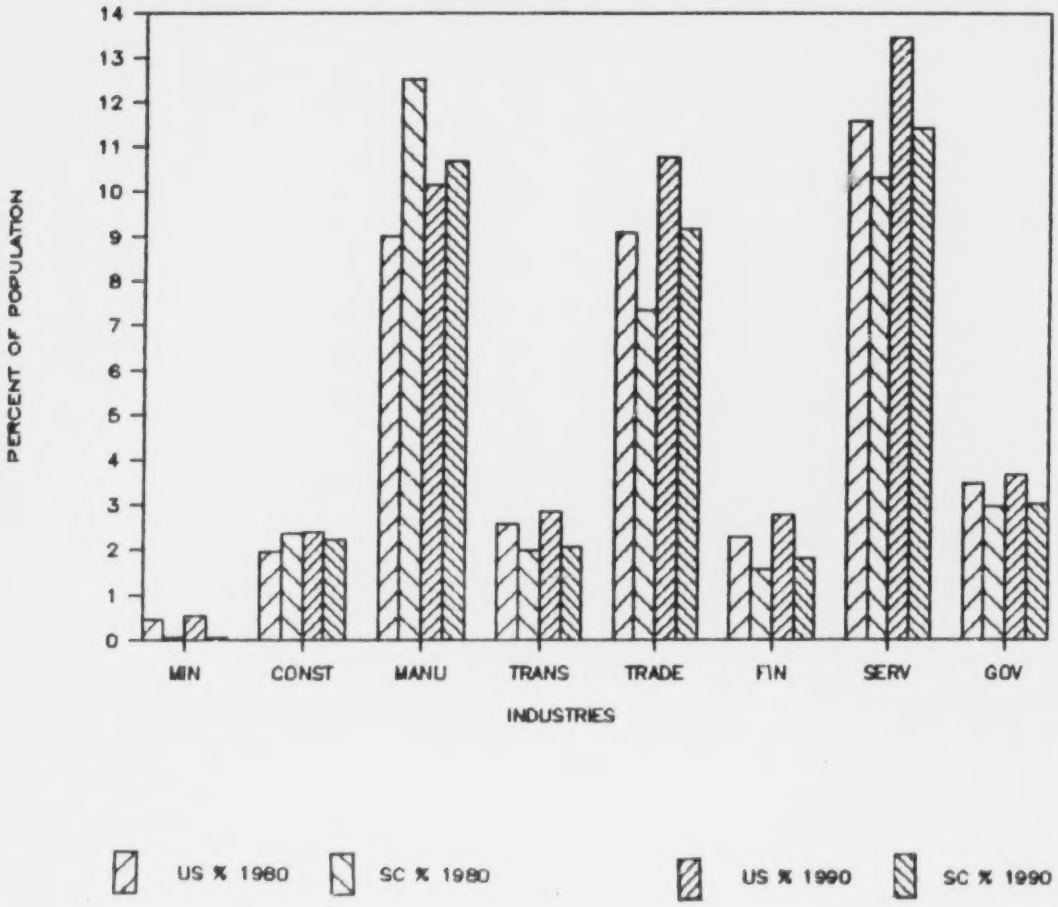
The population in South Carolina in 1980 was 3,119,200 and the projected population in South Carolina for 1990 is 249,203,000. This table shows the percentage of the population that was employed in each industry for 1980 and the projected percentages for 1990.

Source: SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1986. South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS, 1980-1990. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY

1980 - 1990



Source: MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. August, 1981. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS, 1980-1990. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1986. South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services.

POPULATION

SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION
HIGHLIGHTS

--The 1980 Census data showed South Carolina with a population of 3,121,820--a 20.5 percent increase from the 1970 figure.

--In terms of counties, Dorchester County recorded the largest percent gain (82.9%) in population from 1970 to 1980. Chester County experienced the smallest gain in population.

--McCormick was the only county to experience a decrease in population (-2.0%) from 1970 to 1980.

--The combined population of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in South Carolina in 1980 accounted for 60% of the total state population.

--Based on 1980 Census data, almost 7 out of 10 persons in South Carolina were white.

--Women accounted for approximately 51% of the total state population in 1980.

--The population age group 45 years and older accounted for less than one third of the total state population in 1980.

--The median age of the population of South Carolina in 1980 was 28.0 years. The white race, both male and female, had a higher median age (30.2) than the black race (23.8).

--Turning to counties, Newberry County had the highest median population age, in 1980, at 32.3. The lowest median age was recorded in Beaufort County, with 24.5.

--Dorchester County registered the largest proportionate gain (107.6%) in white population from 1970 to 1980, while the largest gain (41.7%) in black population was experienced in Richland County.

--Based on 1980 Census data, 36,083 persons aged 65 years and older were employed in South Carolina. This represents 13% of the total state population in this age group.

--The median income for a householder (household head) of the population 65 years and older was $10,155.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(APRIL 1, 1980)

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Under 14	358,725	344,217	223,441	210,808	135,284	133,409	702,942
14-15	58,271	56,746	35,626	34,186	22,645	22,560	115,017
16-19	132,845	124,768	85,760	77,834	47,085	46,934	257,613
20-21	67,804	63,874	47,173	41,250	20,631	22,624	131,678
21 and Under	617,645	589,605	392,000	364,078	225,645	225,527	1,207,250
14-21	258,920	245,388	168,559	153,270	90,361	92,118	504,308
22-44	519,558	529,748	376,684	369,170	142,874	160,578	1,049,306
45-54	141,779	157,404	109,585	115,855	32,194	41,549	299,183
55-64	127,755	150,998	97,796	112,101	29,959	38,897	278,753
65 and Over	111,276	176,052	81,096	128,859	30,180	47,193	287,328
22 and Over	900,368	1,014,202	665,161	725,985	235,207	288,217	1,914,570
16 and Over	1,101,017	1,202,844	798,094	845,069	302,923	357,775	2,303,861
TOTAL	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,101	1,090,063	460,852	513,744	3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT	1980	1970
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0	3.4	3.5
ANDERSON MSA 3/	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
Anderson County	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
CHARLESTON MSA	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1	13.8	13.0
Charleston County	276,712	247,651	29,061	11.7	8.9	9.5
Berkeley County	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6	3.0	2.2
Dorchester County	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9	1.9	1.2
COLUMBIA MSA	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0	13.1	12.5
Richland County	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3	8.6	9.0
Lexington County	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7	4.5	3.4
FLORENCE MSA 3/	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
Florence County	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4	18.3	18.3
Greenville County	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6	9.2	9.3
Spartanburg County	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9	6.5	6.7
Pickens County	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5	2.5	2.3
ROCK HILL MSA 3/	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
York County	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
TOTAL MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5	59.8	47.2
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.

2/ Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia MSA

3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1985

AREAS	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1985	NET	PERCENT	1980	1985
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	105,625	116,000	10,375	9.8	3.4	3.5
ANDERSON MSA 3/	133,235	139,600	6,365	4.8	4.3	4.2
Anderson County	133,235	139,600	6,365	4.8	4.3	4.2
CHARLESTON MSA	430,462	481,800	51,338	11.9	13.8	14.4
Charleston County	276,712	289,400	12,688	4.6	8.9	8.6
Berkeley County	94,727	119,500	24,773	26.2	3.0	3.6
Dorchester County	59,023	72,900	13,877	23.5	1.9	2.2
COLUMBIA MSA	409,925	439,500	29,575	7.2	13.1	13.1
Richland County	269,572	279,100	9,528	3.5	8.6	8.3
Lexington County	140,353	160,400	20,047	14.3	4.5	4.8
FLORENCE MSA 3/	110,163	115,200	5,037	4.6	3.5	3.4
Florence County	110,163	115,200	5,037	4.6	3.5	3.4
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA	570,210	599,600	29,390	5.2	18.3	17.9
Greenville County	287,895	302,900	15,005	5.2	9.2	9.0
Spartanburg County	203,023	211,200	8,177	4.0	6.5	6.3
Pickens County	79,292	85,500	6,208	7.8	2.5	2.6
YORK COUNTY 4/	106,720	118,400	11,680	10.9	3.4	3.5
TOTAL MSA's	1,866,340	2,010,100	143,760	7.7	59.8	60.0
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,820	3,347,000	224,180	7.2	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.
1/: Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.
2/: Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia MSA
3/: New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population
4/: York County, South Carolina, part of Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill MSA

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Series P-26, No. 85-52-C

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
JULY 1, 1985

	1980 Census	July 1, 1985 Estimate	1980-1985 Change	
			Number	Percent
Abbeville	22,627	22,700	100	0.5
Aiken	105,630	116,000	10,400	9.8
Allendale	10,700	10,400	-300	-2.5
Anderson	133,235	139,600	6,400	4.8
Bamberg	18,118	18,400	300	1.5
Barnwell	19,868	20,500	600	3.2
Beaufort	65,364	83,800	18,500	28.3
Berkeley	94,745	119,500	24,700	26.1
Calhoun	12,206	11,900	-300	-2.6
Charleston	276,573	289,400	12,800	4.6
Cherokee	40,983	41,100	100	0.2
Chester	30,148	30,600	400	1.4
Chesterfield	38,161	38,700	500	1.3
Clarendon	27,464	28,000	600	2.0
Colleton	31,776	34,100	2,300	7.3
Darlington	62,717	64,400	1,700	2.7
Dillon	31,083	32,300	1,200	3.8
Dorchester	59,028	72,900	13,800	23.5
Edgefield	17,528	18,000	500	2.8
Fairfield	20,700	21,200	500	2.2
Florence	110,163	115,200	5,000	4.6
Georgetown	42,461	46,300	3,800	9.0
Greenville	287,896	302,900	15,000	5.2
Greenwood	57,847	60,000	2,100	3.7
Hampton	18,159	18,800	600	3.4
Horry	101,419	126,700	25,300	24.9
Jasper	14,504	14,700	200	1.4
Kershaw	39,015	42,200	3,200	8.1
Lancaster	53,361	55,400	2,100	3.8
Laurens	52,214	53,200	1,000	2.0
Lee	18,929	18,700	-300	-1.4
Lexington	140,353	160,400	20,000	14.3
McCormick	7,797	7,200	-600	-7.4
Marion	34,179	35,000	900	2.5
Marlboro	31,634	32,000	400	1.2
Newberry	31,242	32,000	800	2.5
Oconee	48,611	51,600	3,000	6.1
Orangeburg	82,276	86,200	3,900	4.7
Pickens	79,292	85,500	6,200	7.8
Richland	269,602	279,100	9,500	3.5
Saluda	16,141	17,200	1,100	6.6
Spartanburg	203,023	211,200	8,100	4.0
Sumter	88,243	94,600	6,300	7.1
Union	30,764	30,800	100	0.3
Williamsburg	38,226	38,700	500	1.3
York	106,720	118,400	11,700	11.0
State Total	3,122,725	3,347,000	225,000	7.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-26

SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
1985

LEGEND:

- 100,001-300,000
- 50,001-100,000
- 25,001- 50,000
- 1- 25,000

SOURCE: S. C. Research and Statistical Services

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
(APRIL 1, 1980)

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,121,820	1,518,013	1,603,807	2,147,224	1,057,161	1,090,063	948,623	447,793	500,830
Under 5 Years Old	238,516	121,766	116,750	145,614	74,850	70,764	90,218	45,523	44,695
5- 9 Years Old	253,643	129,490	124,153	157,514	81,134	76,380	93,533	47,049	46,484
10-14 Years Old	266,179	135,477	130,702	164,458	84,483	79,975	99,601	49,911	49,690
15-19 Years Old	317,234	163,108	154,126	200,069	104,360	95,709	114,516	57,174	57,344
20-24 Years Old	313,738	159,883	153,855	211,194	110,804	100,390	99,012	46,972	52,040
25-29 Years Old	273,137	135,275	137,862	186,268	94,106	92,162	83,893	39,766	44,127
30-34 Years Old	243,604	120,580	123,024	175,026	88,118	86,908	65,737	31,176	34,561
35-39 Years Old	192,166	94,996	97,170	143,339	72,292	71,047	46,906	21,789	25,117
40-44 Years Old	158,339	76,628	81,711	118,450	53,537	59,913	38,482	17,418	21,064
45-49 Years Old	150,057	71,739	78,318	113,323	53,520	57,803	35,766	15,826	19,940
50-54 Years Old	149,126	70,040	79,086	112,117	51,065	58,052	36,330	15,689	20,641
55-59 Years Old	149,937	69,431	80,506	114,323	53,963	60,360	35,141	15,259	19,882
60-64 Years Old	128,816	58,324	70,492	95,574	43,833	51,741	32,869	14,345	18,524
65-69 Years Old	110,235	47,436	62,799	79,405	34,569	44,836	30,534	12,742	17,792
70-74 Years Old	79,292	31,574	47,718	58,668	23,282	35,386	20,380	8,199	12,181
75-79 Years Old	50,457	18,156	32,301	36,942	13,101	23,841	13,389	5,014	8,375
80-84 Years Old	27,340	8,699	18,641	20,631	6,435	14,196	6,659	2,252	4,407
85 Years Or Older	20,004	5,411	14,593	14,309	3,709	10,600	5,655	1,689	3,966
18 Years and over	2,179,854	1,037,297	1,142,557	1,566,361	758,276	808,085	596,122	270,411	325,711
65 Years and over	287,328	111,276	176,052	209,955	81,096	128,859	76,617	29,896	46,721
Median	28.0	26.7	29.4	30.2	28.8	31.7	23.8	22.5	25.0

NOTE: Other races not listed in this table

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, Table 19

1990 SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

AGES	WHITE		NONWHITE		ALL RACES				
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL
0- 4	78,066	73,808	48,962	47,991	127,028	121,799	151,874	96,953	248,827
5- 9	84,635	79,672	50,472	49,861	135,107	129,533	164,307	100,333	264,640
10-14	86,840	80,968	56,619	54,804	143,459	135,772	167,808	111,423	279,231
15-19	102,180	92,770	58,002	57,403	160,182	150,173	194,950	115,405	310,355
20-24	108,871	98,071	47,716	51,525	156,587	149,596	206,942	99,241	306,183
25-29	106,484	109,323	48,474	54,864	154,958	164,187	215,807	103,338	319,145
30-34	109,669	112,548	51,842	59,949	161,511	172,497	222,217	111,791	334,008
35-39	105,849	105,115	46,404	55,660	152,253	160,775	210,964	102,064	313,028
40-44	98,798	98,959	37,406	42,491	136,204	141,450	197,757	79,897	277,654
45-49	80,371	79,652	25,077	28,979	105,448	108,631	160,023	54,056	214,079
50-54	62,939	67,138	18,767	23,237	81,706	90,375	130,077	42,004	172,081
55-59	58,705	64,809	15,734	21,753	74,439	86,562	123,514	37,487	161,001
60-64	52,312	63,191	15,275	22,458	67,587	85,649	115,503	37,733	153,236
65-69	48,741	63,756	14,730	22,869	63,471	86,625	112,497	37,599	150,096
70-74	33,379	49,520	11,362	16,940	44,741	66,460	82,899	28,302	111,201
75-79	21,258	37,394	7,304	12,112	28,562	49,506	58,652	19,416	78,068
80-84	10,458	23,634	3,425	6,948	13,883	30,582	34,092	10,373	44,465
85+	5,371	16,960	2,291	6,405	7,662	23,365	22,331	8,696	31,027
TOTAL	1,254,926	1,317,288	559,862	636,249	1,814,788	1,953,537	2,572,214	1,196,111	3,768,325

NOTE: A booklet of county level 1990 projections is available from the State Data Center.

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL POPULATION--APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1980	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	22,627	21,112	1,515	7.2
Aiken	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0
Allendale	10,700	9,783	917	9.4
Anderson	133,235	105,474	27,761	26.3
Bamberg	18,118	15,950	2,168	13.6
Barnwell	19,868	17,176	2,692	15.7
Beaufort	65,364	51,136	14,228	27.8
Berkeley	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6
Calhoun	12,206	10,780	1,426	13.2
Charleston	276,712	247,561	29,413	11.9
Cherokee	40,983	36,669	4,314	11.8
Chester	30,148	29,811	337	1.1
Chesterfield	38,161	33,667	4,494	13.3
Clarendon	27,464	25,604	1,860	7.3
Colleton	31,776	27,711	4,065	14.7
Darlington	62,717	53,442	9,275	17.4
Dillon	31,083	28,838	2,245	7.8
Dorchester	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9
Edgefield	17,528	15,692	1,836	11.7
Fairfield	20,700	19,999	701	3.5
Florence	110,163	89,636	20,527	22.9
Georgetown	42,461	33,500	8,961	26.7
Greenville	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6
Greenwood	57,847	49,686	8,161	16.4
Hampton	18,159	15,878	2,281	14.4
Horry	101,419	69,992	31,427	44.9
Jasper	14,504	11,885	2,619	22.0
Kershaw	39,015	34,727	4,288	12.3
Lancaster	53,361	43,328	10,033	23.2
Laurens	52,214	49,713	2,501	5.0
Lee	18,929	18,323	606	3.3
Lexington	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7
McCormick	7,797	7,955	-158	-2.0
Marion	34,179	30,270	3,909	12.9
Marlboro	31,634	27,151	4,483	16.5
Newberry	31,242	29,273	1,969	6.7
Oconee	48,611	40,728	7,883	19.4
Orangeburg	82,276	69,789	12,487	17.9
Pickens	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5
Richland	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3
Saluda	16,150	14,528	1,622	11.2
Spartanburg	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9
Sumter	88,243	79,425	8,818	11.1
Union	30,764	29,230	1,534	5.2
Williamsburg	38,226	34,243	3,983	11.6
York	106,720	85,216	21,504	25.2
TOTAL	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

1/ The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B425C.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
(CENSUS POPULATION)
1950 - 1980

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1950	APRIL 1, 1960	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980
Abbeville	22,456	21,417	21,112	22,627
Aiken	53,137	81,038	91,023	105,625
Allendale	11,773	11,362	9,783	10,700
Anderson	90,664	98,478	105,474	133,235
Bamberg	17,533	16,274	15,950	18,118
Barnwell	17,266	17,659	17,176	19,868
Beaufort	26,993	44,187	51,136	65,364
Berkeley	30,251	38,196	56,199	94,727
Calhoun	14,753	12,256	10,780	12,206
Charleston	164,856	216,382	247,561	276,712
Cherokee	34,992	35,205	36,669	40,983
Chester	32,597	30,888	29,811	30,148
Chesterfield	36,236	33,717	33,667	38,161
Clarendon	32,215	29,490	25,604	27,464
Colleton	28,242	27,816	27,711	31,776
Darlington	50,016	52,928	53,442	62,717
Dillon	30,930	30,584	28,838	31,083
Dorchester	22,601	24,383	32,276	59,023
Edgefield	16,591	15,735	15,692	17,528
Fairfield	21,780	20,713	19,999	20,700
Florence	79,710	84,438	89,636	110,163
Georgetown	31,762	34,798	33,500	42,461
Greenville	168,152	209,776	240,774	287,895
Greenwood	41,628	44,346	49,686	57,847
Hampton	18,027	17,425	15,878	18,159
Horry	59,820	68,247	69,992	101,419
Jasper	10,995	12,237	11,885	14,504
Kershaw	32,287	33,585	34,727	39,015
Lancaster	37,071	39,352	43,328	53,361
Laurens	46,974	47,609	49,713	52,214
Lee	23,173	21,832	18,323	18,929
Lexington	44,279	60,726	89,012	140,353
McCormick	9,577	8,629	7,955	7,797
Marion	33,110	32,014	30,270	34,179
Marlboro	31,766	28,529	27,151	31,634
Newberry	31,771	29,416	29,273	31,242
Oconee	39,050	40,204	40,728	48,611
Orangeburg	68,726	68,559	69,789	82,276
Pickens	40,058	46,030	58,956	79,292
Richland	142,565	200,102	233,868	269,572
Saluda	15,924	14,554	14,528	16,150
Spartanburg	150,349	156,830	173,724	203,023
Sumter	57,634	74,941	79,425	88,243
Union	31,334	30,015	29,230	30,764
Williamsburg	43,807	40,932	34,243	38,226
York	71,596	78,760	85,216	106,720
State Total	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,122,814

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC)

ESTIMATES AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
APRIL 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1985

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1980 CENSUS	JULY 1, 1985 ESTIMATE	1980-85 BIRTHS	1980-85 DEATHS	1980-85 CHANGE	1980-85 NET MIGRATION
Abbeville	22,627	22,700	1,777	1,077	100	-600
Aiken	105,630	116,000	8,998	4,737	10,400	6,100
Allendale	10,700	10,400	1,081	615	-300	-800
Anderson	133,235	139,600	9,659	5,907	6,400	2,600
Bamberg	18,118	18,400	1,523	837	300	-400
Barnwell	19,868	20,500	1,695	957	600	-100
Beaufort	65,364	83,800	7,325	2,376	18,500	13,600
Berkeley	94,745	119,500	10,924	2,666	24,700	16,400
Calhoun	12,206	11,900	1,018	584	-300	-700
Charleston	276,573	289,400	27,929	10,379	12,800	-4,700
Cherokee	40,983	41,100	3,087	1,834	100	-1,200
Chester	30,148	30,600	2,785	1,543	400	-600
Chesterfield	38,161	38,700	2,960	1,845	500	-600
Clarendon	27,464	28,000	2,467	1,294	600	-600
Colleton	31,776	34,100	2,812	1,786	2,300	1,300
Darlington	62,717	64,400	4,676	2,981	1,700	1/
Dillon	31,083	32,300	2,908	1,509	1,200	-200
Dorchester	59,028	72,900	6,056	2,106	13,800	9,800
Edgefield	17,528	18,000	1,521	797	500	-200
Fairfield	20,700	21,200	1,668	1,120	500	1/
Florence	110,163	115,200	9,624	5,078	5,000	100
Georgetown	42,461	46,300	3,993	1,863	3,800	1,800
Greenville	287,896	302,900	22,776	11,981	15,000	4,200
Greenwood	57,847	60,000	4,373	2,702	2,100	400
Hampton	18,159	18,800	1,819	853	600	-400
Horry	101,419	126,700	9,558	4,601	25,300	20,300
Jasper	14,504	14,700	1,513	708	200	-600
Kershaw	39,015	42,200	3,168	1,693	3,200	1,700
Lancaster	53,361	55,400	3,950	2,208	2,100	400
Laurens	52,214	53,200	3,974	2,662	1,000	-300
Lee	18,929	18,700	1,642	781	-300	-1,000
Lexington	140,353	160,400	11,161	4,813	20,000	13,700
McCormick	7,797	7,200	680	354	-600	-900
Marion	34,179	35,000	3,087	1,693	900	-500
Marlboro	31,634	32,000	2,691	1,629	400	-700
Newberry	31,242	32,000	2,431	1,717	800	100
Oconee	48,611	51,600	3,601	2,310	3,000	1,700
Orangeburg	82,276	86,200	7,568	4,037	3,900	400
Pickens	79,292	85,500	5,176	2,860	6,200	3,900
Richland	269,602	279,100	21,729	11,519	9,500	-700
Saluda	16,141	17,200	1,344	833	1,100	600
Spartanburg	203,023	211,200	15,729	9,432	8,100	1,800
Sumter	88,243	94,600	9,198	3,508	6,300	600
Union	30,764	30,800	2,168	1,620	100	-400
Williamsburg	38,226	38,700	3,487	1,762	500	-1,200
York	106,720	118,400	8,655	4,538	11,700	7,600
TOTAL	3,122,725	3,347,000	268,147	135,024	225,000	91,900

1/: Less than 100.

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Series P-26, 84-52-C), and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

MIGRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1975-80 AND 1965-70

COUNTY	1975 - 1980			1965 - 1970		
	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
Abbeville	3,296	2,756	540	2,573	3,004	-431
Aiken	16,549	13,099	3,450	14,935	13,571	1,364
Allendale	1,238	1,546	-308	998	1,326	-328
Anderson	17,489	13,182	4,307	12,392	11,300	1,092
Bamberg	2,325	2,980	-655	2,080	2,448	-368
Barnwell	2,973	3,231	-258	2,110	2,518	-408
Beaufort	28,801	18,564	10,237	24,222	17,641	6,581
Berkeley	29,981	15,938	14,043	17,565	8,715	8,850
Calhoun	1,496	1,721	-225	931	1,691	-760
Charleston	65,792	76,074	-10,282	63,997	67,277	-3,280
Cherokee	4,384	3,556	828	4,220	4,497	-227
Chester	2,300	4,167	-1,867	2,428	4,686	-2,258
Chesterfield	4,459	5,036	-577	3,185	5,439	-2,254
Clarendon	2,928	2,611	317	2,204	3,389	-1,185
Colleton	3,706	2,426	1,280	2,582	3,689	-1,107
Darlington	7,164	7,986	-822	6,191	7,227	-1,036
Dillon	3,321	3,427	-106	2,857	4,636	-1,779
Dorchester	19,717	12,050	7,667	8,644	6,064	2,580
Edgefield	2,258	1,670	588	1,336	1,977	-641
Fairfield	1,958	2,112	-154	1,504	2,535	-1,031
Florence	14,290	14,418	-128	11,678	11,879	-201
Georgetown	6,229	4,834	1,395	2,792	4,682	-1,890
Greenville	52,011	40,743	11,268	40,135	34,300	5,835
Greenwood	6,727	6,404	323	6,090	7,134	-1,044
Hampton	1,533	2,255	-722	1,500	2,398	-898
Horry	24,512	15,545	8,967	12,192	14,020	-1,828
Jasper	2,541	1,279	1,262	1,144	1,884	-740
Kershaw	5,931	5,444	487	5,030	5,033	-3
Lancaster	5,533	5,073	460	4,937	5,435	-498
Laurens	5,409	5,535	-126	6,085	6,014	71
Lee	1,626	2,149	-523	1,725	2,553	-828
Lexington	36,785	19,133	17,652	23,255	9,417	13,838
McCormick	844	1,064	-220	741	1,487	-746
Marion	3,169	4,502	-1,333	3,316	4,463	-1,147
Marlboro	2,995	3,042	-47	2,870	3,883	-1,013
Newberry	3,823	3,585	238	2,979	3,909	-930
Oconee	6,911	4,664	2,247	5,052	5,228	-176
Orangeburg	10,462	10,061	401	7,974	10,941	-2,967
Pickens	18,509	12,296	6,213	12,415	7,152	5,263
Richland	76,081	66,390	9,691	68,976	46,743	22,233
Saluda	1,956	1,882	74	1,521	1,804	-283
Spartanburg	26,331	22,367	3,964	22,129	19,531	2,598
Sumter	19,482	19,674	-192	21,899	19,013	2,886
Union	2,624	3,197	-573	2,538	3,101	-563
Williamsburg	4,166	4,332	-166	2,502	4,804	2,302
York	18,332	13,221	5,111	11,164	10,184	980
TOTAL	358,739	265,013	93,726	287,580	248,609	38,971

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Census, Gross Migration for Counties

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	UNDER 5	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS
Abbeville	1,604	1,809	1,923	2,207	2,064	1,732
Aiken	8,105	8,737	9,223	10,078	8,889	8,589
Allendale	924	964	1,063	1,031	832	842
Anderson	9,724	10,740	10,922	12,162	10,903	10,529
Bamberg	1,409	1,496	1,660	2,165	1,891	1,317
Barnwell	1,770	1,888	1,819	1,882	1,632	1,617
Beaufort	5,534	4,625	4,305	9,013	10,051	6,617
Berkeley	9,307	9,445	9,099	9,427	9,956	9,234
Calhoun	994	1,015	1,093	1,314	1,023	962
Charleston	20,713	19,911	21,207	29,863	38,283	27,798
Cherokee	9,957	3,593	3,829	3,681	3,322	3,333
Chester	2,255	2,594	2,703	2,847	2,396	2,346
Chesterfield	3,041	3,212	3,612	3,760	3,013	3,075
Clarendon	2,260	2,289	2,671	3,048	2,420	2,157
Colleton	2,423	2,734	3,026	3,319	2,451	2,512
Darlington	5,346	5,761	5,673	6,238	5,142	5,275
Dillon	3,057	2,955	3,037	3,328	2,666	2,474
Dorchester	4,993	5,378	5,874	5,993	5,136	5,334
Edgefield	1,446	1,489	1,692	1,692	1,463	1,467
Fairfield	1,589	1,827	1,957	2,175	1,734	1,617
Florence	9,235	9,677	9,941	10,624	9,699	9,661
Georgetown	3,894	3,923	4,062	4,174	3,651	3,568
Greenville	20,090	21,962	23,103	27,598	27,689	25,168
Greenwood	4,044	4,532	4,852	5,310	5,001	4,530
Hampton	1,583	1,675	1,740	1,701	1,438	1,428
Horry	8,349	7,918	8,327	9,697	10,038	8,989
Jasper	1,368	1,301	1,479	1,536	1,202	1,114
Kershaw	2,990	3,162	3,564	3,785	3,249	3,184
Lancaster	3,925	4,684	4,843	4,983	4,488	4,323
Laurens	3,475	4,082	4,431	5,142	4,428	4,154
Lee	1,748	1,666	1,808	2,189	1,743	1,553
Lexington	10,377	12,127	12,915	12,864	12,619	12,427
McCormick	615	658	779	814	690	600
Marion	3,200	3,119	3,128	3,336	2,832	2,840
Marlboro	2,719	2,970	3,137	3,303	2,622	2,315
Newberry	2,018	2,405	2,382	2,947	2,656	2,197
Oconee	3,552	3,888	4,124	4,230	4,064	3,918
Orangeburg	6,378	6,954	7,355	9,588	8,151	6,502
Pickens	5,127	5,612	6,093	9,187	10,759	6,469
Richland	18,133	19,109	19,005	31,719	37,572	29,188
Saluda	1,230	1,303	1,467	1,534	1,263	1,204
Spartanburg	13,600	15,859	17,148	18,762	16,984	16,865
Sumter	7,828	7,653	8,198	9,429	9,801	7,760
Union	2,176	2,362	2,575	2,827	2,533	2,388
Williamsburg	3,581	3,710	3,887	3,935	3,226	3,092
York	7,828	8,870	9,448	10,797	10,073	8,873
State Total	238,516	253,643	266,179	317,234	313,738	273,137

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, Tables 19 and 46

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980
(CONT'D.)

COUNTY	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 39 YEARS	40 TO 49 YEARS	50 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER	MEDIAN AGE
Abbeville	1,571	1,285	2,176	3,435	2,821	29.9
Aiken	7,851	6,705	11,146	16,279	10,023	29.5
Allendale	830	576	866	1,491	1,281	28.2
Anderson	10,386	8,808	14,612	20,101	14,348	30.8
Bamberg	1,214	924	1,546	2,491	2,005	26.6
Barnwell	1,475	1,159	1,771	2,744	2,111	27.8
Beaufort	4,376	2,976	4,653	7,911	5,303	24.5
Berkeley	8,431	6,752	9,008	9,485	4,583	25.1
Calhoun	879	723	1,070	1,722	1,411	28.4
Charleston	21,748	16,016	24,384	35,609	21,442	26.4
Cherokee	3,084	2,633	4,247	6,024	4,280	29.7
Chester	2,071	1,696	3,017	4,673	3,550	29.8
Chesterfield	2,951	2,344	3,722	5,404	4,027	28.9
Clarendon	1,929	1,427	2,396	3,889	2,978	27.4
Colleton	2,267	1,810	3,111	4,575	3,546	28.8
Darlington	4,917	3,757	6,118	8,544	5,946	28.0
Dillon	2,095	1,645	2,692	4,206	2,928	25.9
Dorchester	5,281	4,429	6,306	6,368	3,669	26.9
Edgefield	1,309	996	1,684	2,501	1,789	28.3
Fairfield	1,449	1,014	1,883	3,014	2,441	28.2
Florence	8,935	7,004	11,117	14,788	9,482	28.0
Georgetown	3,135	2,428	3,801	5,954	3,871	27.1
Greenville	23,153	19,160	30,751	41,848	27,391	29.7
Greenwood	4,427	3,674	5,974	8,918	6,585	30.7
Hampton	1,333	992	1,636	2,589	2,044	28.2
Horry	7,796	5,929	10,594	14,387	9,395	28.5
Jasper	980	768	1,387	1,834	1,535	26.5
Kershaw	3,013	2,414	4,048	5,771	3,835	29.3
Lancaster	4,196	3,386	5,695	7,656	5,182	29.4
Laurens	3,836	3,231	5,425	7,995	6,015	30.5
Lee	1,207	1,004	1,627	2,519	1,865	25.9
Lexington	13,136	10,926	15,643	17,738	9,581	28.7
McCormick	523	409	691	1,160	858	27.9
Marion	2,572	1,852	3,026	4,839	3,435	27.5
Marlboro	2,271	1,813	2,805	4,346	3,333	27.3
Newberry	2,162	1,876	2,982	5,159	4,458	32.3
Oconee	3,711	3,162	5,648	7,023	5,291	30.7
Orangeburg	5,717	4,473	7,387	11,412	8,359	27.0
Pickens	5,839	4,819	8,019	10,324	7,044	27.1
Richland	22,499	15,264	23,612	33,092	20,542	26.5
Saluda	1,087	994	1,578	2,468	2,022	30.3
Spartanburg	15,932	13,229	21,983	30,149	21,350	30.5
Sumter	6,573	5,146	8,657	10,403	6,795	25.7
Union	2,260	1,755	3,321	4,895	3,659	31.1
Williamsburg	2,674	1,941	3,182	5,324	3,674	26.2
York	8,523	6,842	11,399	14,822	9,245	28.6
State Total	243,604	192,166	308,396	427,879	287,328	28.0

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, Tables 19 and 46

PERSONS BY SEX AND RACE BY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abbeville	10,865	11,762	7,331	7,772	3,501	3,955
Aiken	51,436	54,189	38,784	40,181	12,394	13,758
Allendale	5,080	5,620	1,899	2,052	3,149	3,541
Anderson	63,912	69,323	53,037	56,786	10,636	12,259
Bamberg	8,545	9,573	3,718	3,978	4,806	5,565
Barnwell	9,507	10,361	5,587	5,977	3,882	4,354
Beaufort	34,856	30,508	23,233	19,221	10,795	10,709
Berkeley	47,749	46,978	34,994	33,747	11,489	11,873
Calhoun	5,833	6,373	2,688	2,796	3,136	3,566
Charleston	140,513	136,461	93,512	84,620	44,974	50,277
Cherokee	19,627	21,356	15,796	17,004	3,718	4,270
Chester	14,256	15,892	8,759	9,696	5,463	6,167
Chesterfield	18,440	19,721	12,520	13,121	5,888	6,568
Clarendon	13,124	14,340	5,687	5,963	7,425	8,353
Colleton	15,253	16,523	8,350	8,791	6,810	7,626
Darlington	29,916	32,801	18,121	19,327	11,739	13,413
Dillon	14,674	16,409	8,384	9,186	6,049	6,969
Dorchester	28,840	29,921	21,446	21,564	6,995	7,870
Edgefield	8,531	8,997	4,247	4,506	4,256	4,469
Fairfield	9,993	10,707	4,127	4,453	5,850	6,233
Florence	52,220	57,943	33,008	35,500	19,049	22,257
Georgetown	20,527	21,934	11,520	11,812	8,961	10,069
Greenville	138,346	149,567	113,587	121,623	23,841	27,001
Greenwood	27,307	30,540	19,508	21,396	7,684	9,030
Hampton	8,650	9,509	4,183	4,394	4,451	5,094
Horry	49,382	52,037	38,380	39,805	10,649	11,794
Jasper	6,958	7,546	3,068	3,108	3,872	4,417
Kershaw	18,882	20,133	13,150	13,584	5,678	6,485
Lancaster	25,778	27,583	19,703	20,614	6,031	6,892
Laurens	25,083	27,131	17,863	19,093	7,181	7,984
Lee	9,025	9,904	3,533	3,787	5,486	6,100
Lexington	68,906	71,447	61,855	63,608	6,560	7,296
McCormick	3,752	4,045	1,473	1,571	2,269	2,460
Marion	15,832	18,347	7,688	8,588	8,086	9,689
Marlboro	15,018	16,616	7,952	8,510	6,830	7,819
Newberry	15,094	16,148	10,348	10,924	4,704	5,180
Oconee	23,808	24,803	21,493	22,163	2,266	2,571
Orangeburg	38,558	43,718	17,220	18,555	21,149	24,933
Pickens	39,751	39,541	36,637	36,337	2,840	3,009
Richland	132,711	137,024	79,616	81,514	50,762	53,288
Saluda	7,873	8,277	5,109	5,315	2,752	2,950
Spartanburg	96,767	105,094	77,350	82,522	18,849	22,021
Sumter	43,075	45,168	24,211	24,066	18,454	20,512
Union	14,558	16,193	10,290	11,337	4,235	4,822
Williamsburg	18,096	20,130	6,905	7,469	11,171	12,635
York	51,106	55,614	39,291	42,127	11,028	12,727
State Total	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	447,793	500,830

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, S.C. General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, Table 45

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	AM. INDIAN ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
Abbeville	22,627	15,103	7,456	18	14	36
Aiken	105,625	78,965	26,152	182	117	209
Allendale	10,700	3,951	6,690	24	4	31
Anderson	133,235	109,823	22,895	154	113	250
Bamberg	18,118	7,696	10,371	7	6	38
Barnwell	19,868	11,564	8,236	25	21	22
Beaufort	65,364	42,454	21,504	833	129	444
Berkeley	94,727	68,741	23,362	656	172	1,796
Calhoun	12,206	5,484	6,702	7	1	12
Charleston	276,974	178,132	95,251	1,288	411	1,892
Cherokee	40,983	32,800	7,988	72	38	85
Chester	30,148	18,455	11,630	5	27	31
Chesterfield	38,161	25,641	12,456	14	37	13
Clarendon	27,464	11,650	15,778	6	5	25
Colleton	31,776	17,141	14,436	19	147	33
Darlington	62,717	37,448	25,152	61	16	40
Dillon	31,083	17,570	13,018	12	412	71
Dorchester	58,761	43,010	14,865	171	379	336
Edgefield	17,528	8,753	8,725	20	15	15
Fairfield	20,700	8,580	12,083	19	9	9
Florence	110,163	68,508	41,306	113	97	139
Georgetown	42,461	23,332	19,030	34	20	45
Greenville	287,913	235,210	50,842	698	285	878
Greenwood	57,847	40,904	16,714	67	39	123
Hampton	18,159	8,577	9,545	16	7	14
Horry	101,419	78,185	22,443	326	115	350
Jasper	14,504	6,176	8,289	14	14	11
Kershaw	39,015	26,734	12,163	51	23	44
Lancaster	53,361	40,317	12,923	32	48	41
Laurens	52,214	36,956	15,165	22	27	44
Lee	18,929	7,320	11,586	1	12	10
Lexington	140,353	125,463	13,856	203	192	639
McCormick	7,797	3,044	4,729	6	12	6
Marion	34,179	16,276	17,775	26	53	49
Marlboro	31,634	16,462	14,649	9	489	25
Newberry	31,242	21,272	9,884	25	18	43
Oconee	48,611	43,656	4,837	37	43	38
Orangeburg	82,276	35,775	46,082	72	150	197
Pickens	79,292	72,974	5,849	131	77	261
Richland	269,735	161,130	104,050	1,893	431	2,231
Saluda	16,150	10,424	5,702	6	5	13
Spartanburg	201,861	159,872	40,870	443	136	540
Sumter	88,243	48,277	38,966	431	102	467
Union	30,751	21,627	9,057	6	24	37
Williamsburg	38,226	14,374	23,806	13	11	22
York	106,720	81,418	23,755	114	1,254	179
State Total	3,121,820	2,147,224	948,623	8,382	5,757	11,834

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, Table 53

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR 1970 AND 1980 AND PERCENT CHANGE

COUNTY	WHITE			BLACK		
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	% CHANGE
Abbeville	14,538	15,103	3.9	6,557	7,456	13.7
Aiken	69,081	78,965	14.3	21,794	26,152	20.0
Allendale	3,863	3,951	2.3	5,824	6,690	14.9
Anderson	86,319	109,823	27.2	19,046	22,895	20.2
Bamberg	7,216	7,696	6.6	8,698	10,371	19.2
Barnwell	10,075	11,564	14.8	7,067	8,236	16.5
Beaufort	33,864	42,454	25.4	16,848	21,504	27.6
Berkeley	39,044	68,743	76.0	16,891	23,362	38.3
Calhoun	4,261	5,484	28.7	6,514	6,702	2.9
Charleston	166,414	178,132	5.8	77,884	95,251	22.3
Cherokee	29,664	32,800	10.6	7,098	7,988	12.5
Chester	18,090	18,455	2.0	11,692	11,630	-0.5
Chesterfield	22,585	25,641	13.5	11,065	12,456	12.6
Clarendon	9,711	11,650	20.0	15,870	15,778	-0.6
Colleton	14,597	17,141	17.4	12,930	14,436	11.6
Darlington	33,131	37,448	13.0	20,275	25,152	24.1
Dillon	16,625	17,570	5.7	11,960	13,018	8.8
Dorchester	20,778	43,010	107.0	11,319	14,865	31.3
Edgefield	7,586	8,753	15.4	8,104	8,725	7.7
Fairfield	8,115	8,580	5.7	11,882	12,083	1.7
Florence	56,872	68,508	20.4	32,659	41,306	26.5
Georgetown	17,258	23,332	35.2	16,204	19,030	17.4
Greenville	200,273	235,210	17.4	39,829	50,842	27.6
Greenwood	35,732	40,904	14.5	13,888	16,714	20.3
Hampton	8,097	8,577	5.9	7,771	9,545	22.8
Horry	52,471	78,165	49.0	17,398	22,443	29.0
Jasper	5,095	6,176	21.2	6,783	8,289	22.2
Kershaw	23,614	26,734	13.2	11,046	12,163	10.1
Lancaster	32,587	40,317	23.7	10,720	12,923	20.5
Laurens	35,534	36,956	4.0	14,128	15,165	7.3
Lee	7,356	7,320	-0.5	10,964	11,586	5.7
Lexington	77,861	125,463	61.1	11,037	13,856	25.5
McCormick	3,151	3,044	-3.4	4,800	4,729	-1.5
Marion	14,925	16,276	9.0	15,297	17,775	16.2
Marlboro	15,262	16,462	7.9	11,832	14,649	23.8
Newberry	19,574	21,272	8.7	9,684	9,884	2.1
Oconee	36,646	43,656	19.1	4,051	4,837	19.4
Orangeburg	31,385	35,775	14.0	38,332	46,082	20.2
Pickens	53,308	72,974	36.9	5,537	5,849	5.6
Richland	159,092	161,130	1.3	73,437	104,050	41.7
Saluda	9,628	10,424	8.3	4,892	5,702	16.5
Spartanburg	137,037	159,872	16.7	36,482	40,870	12.0
Sumter	45,814	48,277	5.4	33,086	38,966	16.3
Union	20,923	21,627	3.4	8,277	9,057	9.4
Williamsburg	13,356	14,374	7.6	20,867	23,806	14.1
York	64,022	81,418	27.2	20,722	23,755	14.6
State Total	1,794,430	2,147,224	19.7	789,041	948,623	20.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, S.C. Table 45, and tabulations by the S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OLDER
BY COUNTY: 1980

	TOTAL POPULATION 65+	NUMBER EMPLOYED	MEDIAN INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDER	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY	NUMBER LIVING ALONE	NUMBER HOME OWNERS
Abbeville	2,821	375	$10,817	682	818	1,491
Aiken	10,023	962	10,579	2,245	2,854	5,176
Allendale	1,281	197	6,980	468	393	607
Anderson	14,348	1,811	10,034	3,565	4,045	7,253
Bamberg	2,005	259	7,993	563	510	1,030
Barnwell	2,111	247	10,039	618	605	985
Beaufort	5,303	540	18,110	1,040	1,182	2,967
Berkeley	4,583	502	9,405	1,337	1,027	2,482
Calhoun	1,411	219	9,860	392	338	754
Charleston	21,442	3,003	12,226	4,778	5,547	9,638
Cherokee	4,280	521	8,755	938	1,124	2,108
Chester	3,550	395	9,835	626	949	1,916
Chesterfield	4,027	580	9,021	1,386	1,230	2,074
Clarendon	2,978	341	7,941	1,143	710	1,454
Colleton	3,546	566	9,720	1,069	945	1,955
Darlington	5,946	847	8,889	1,713	1,455	2,775
Dillon	2,928	432	8,549	861	750	1,258
Dorchester	3,669	429	10,046	942	842	1,860
Edgefield	1,789	233	8,635	645	484	876
Fairfield	2,441	273	10,000	674	671	1,175
Florence	9,482	1,137	9,394	2,633	2,508	4,444
Georgetown	3,671	499	9,034	1,239	1,072	2,097
Greenville	27,391	3,604	10,308	5,912	7,770	13,060
Greenwood	6,585	784	9,698	1,307	1,859	3,228
Hampton	2,044	258	7,671	739	650	1,040
Horry	9,395	1,138	11,234	2,054	2,290	4,745
Jasper	1,535	186	6,721	581	377	816
Kershaw	3,835	472	9,889	1,134	1,002	2,070
Lancaster	5,182	609	9,905	1,152	1,325	2,591
Laurens	6,015	762	9,492	1,244	1,551	2,937
Lee	1,865	172	8,571	641	562	960
Lexington	9,581	1,272	10,670	1,724	2,281	4,677
McCormick	858	87	8,184	328	279	435
Marion	3,435	469	9,046	1,032	978	1,690
Marlboro	3,333	359	9,523	1,030	859	1,536
Newberry	4,458	580	9,934	1,157	1,301	2,399
Oconee	5,291	631	9,722	1,387	1,635	2,721
Orangeburg	8,359	1,170	8,780	2,478	2,201	4,093
Pickens	7,044	857	10,559	1,281	1,764	3,564
Richland	20,542	2,859	13,254	3,477	5,077	8,667
Saluda	2,022	218	8,255	648	521	1,035
Spartanburg	21,350	2,751	10,159	4,538	5,776	10,268
Sumter	6,795	859	8,291	2,191	1,709	3,048
Union	3,659	481	9,643	909	1,138	1,957
Williamsburg	3,674	557	10,012	1,337	1,038	1,943
York	9,245	1,186	10,883	1,897	2,525	4,562
State Total	287,328	36,689	$10,155	69,735	87,272	140,417

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, PC80-1-C42

RESIDENT POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA
AS OF JULY 1, 1970-2010

COUNTY	1970	1980	1990P	2000P	2010P
Abbeville	21,200	22,600	25,100	26,900	29,500
Aiken	91,400	105,800	122,100	136,600	149,900
Allendale	9,700	10,700	11,600	12,200	12,900
Anderson	106,200	133,600	151,200	167,600	182,700
Bamberg	16,000	18,100	18,600	18,400	18,100
Barnwell	17,200	19,900	21,900	24,600	28,200
Beaufort	51,500	65,600	104,900	151,400	21,900
Berkeley	57,200	95,400	144,000	203,600	288,000
Calhoun	10,800	12,200	12,500	13,300	13,700
Charleston	248,400	277,400	308,100	327,300	346,600
Cherokee	36,900	41,000	44,200	48,400	52,800
Chester	29,800	30,200	31,500	30,900	28,800
Chesterfield	33,800	38,200	40,100	41,200	41,700
Clarendon	25,700	27,500	31,100	34,700	38,000
Colleton	27,700	31,800	36,800	41,900	47,400
Darlington	53,700	62,800	66,300	67,700	68,000
Dillon	28,900	31,100	34,900	39,200	44,700
Dorchester	32,900	59,100	92,900	138,200	209,000
Edgefield	15,700	17,500	20,600	23,800	27,500
Fairfield	20,000	20,700	21,700	22,900	23,500
Florence	90,100	110,500	120,300	127,900	133,300
Georgetown	33,700	42,600	53,100	65,100	79,111
Greenville	241,700	288,600	319,700	342,500	356,800
Greenwood	49,900	58,000	63,600	69,200	73,700
Hampton	15,900	18,200	20,000	21,400	22,700
Horry	70,800	102,000	156,800	225,800	319,400
Jasper	12,000	14,500	17,200	20,500	25,000
Kershaw	34,800	39,100	45,600	52,400	58,800
Lancaster	43,600	53,500	58,300	62,900	66,000
Laurens	49,800	52,300	55,300	57,300	57,900
Lee	18,300	18,900	19,400	19,700	19,900
Lexington	90,300	141,200	174,400	206,900	239,200
McCormick	8,000	7,800	7,700	7,300	6,800
Marion	30,400	34,200	35,600	36,400	36,900
Marlboro	27,300	31,700	34,200	36,500	38,500
Newberry	29,300	31,300	33,100	34,700	36,200
Oconee	40,900	48,700	56,400	63,800	70,700
Orangeburg	70,100	82,400	91,300	98,400	103,900
Pickens	59,500	79,600	88,900	96,500	103,400
Richland	234,800	270,200	298,400	323,200	348,500
Saluda	14,600	16,200	17,700	19,100	20,300
Spartanburg	174,400	202,300	214,400	221,800	223,800
Sumter	79,600	88,300	100,600	111,700	122,200
Union	29,300	30,800	31,700	32,100	31,900
Williamsburg	34,300	38,300	41,600	45,700	50,100
York	85,800	107,000	126,800	147,600	166,900
State Total	2,603,800	3,129,500	3,622,000	4,118,000	4,682,000

p: Projected data

Source: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center

LABOR FORCE

LABOR FORCE

South Carolina's economy showed moderate improvement in 1986 following a trend of continued recovery from the latest recession. Total employment rose by 47,000 workers from 1985 to 1986. The unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, the lowest annual average level since 1979.

January's unemployment rate was 7.0%, with 109,000 individuals without jobs. This was the highest unemployment reached during 1986. Unemployment dropped steadily during the first half of the year on the strength of agriculture, construction, and tourism activities. The jobless rate fell to 6.0% in May before experiencing the normal seasonal increase in June. The rate began to taper off during late summer, ending the year at 5.9% in December.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1970, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1984	1985	1986	NET CHANGE 1985-1986
Civilian Labor Force	1,005	1,388	1,481	1,562	1,602	+ 40
Employment	957	1,293	1,376	1,455	1,502	+ 47
Unemployment	48	96	105	107	100	- 7
Rate	4.8	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.2	---

Totals may not add due to rounding. Revisions to 1970-1984 are the result of population controls in Current Population Survey.
Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

AGE, RACE, & SEX - 1986

In 1986, over half of South Carolina's labor force was comprised of males, and the vast majority, (72%), of the labor force participants were white. White males represented the largest race/sex component, comprising just over 40% of the total. Youth, between the ages of 16 and 19, accounted for slightly less than 7% of the state's labor force.

Among the unemployed; women out numbered men 57% to 43%, while blacks out numbered whites 54% to 46%. Black females were the largest race/sex component of the unemployed, comprising 34% of the total jobless in the state. Twenty percent of the unemployed were youth 16 to 19 years of age.

Black youth recorded the highest unemployment rate among labor force groups in 1986, at 30.8%. The unemployment rate was higher among women (7.7%) than men (5.0%), and the rate for blacks (12.4%) was more than triple the rate of whites. Black females, at 15.1%, experienced the highest unemployment rate of all race/sex groups.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1986
SOUTH CAROLINA

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	2,468,000	1,602,000	1,502,000	100,000	6.2
Men	1,148,000	864,000	821,000	43,000	5.0
Women	1,320,000	738,000	681,000	57,000	7.7
Men (20+)	1,032,000	807,000	771,000	36,000	4.5
Women (20+)	1,210,000	685,000	641,000	44,100	6.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	227,000	110,000	89,000	20,000	18.5
White	1,745,000	1,157,000	1,111,000	46,000	3.9
Men	831,000	646,000	623,000	22,000	3.5
Women	913,000	511,000	488,000	23,000	4.5
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	134,000	73,000	64,000	9,000	12.5
Black	705,000	433,000	379,000	54,000	12.4
Men	306,000	210,000	190,000	20,000	9.5
Women	399,000	222,000	189,000	34,000	15.1
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	91,000	35,000	24,000	11,000	30.8

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
1986

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	46.5	53.9	54.7	43.0
Women	53.5	46.1	45.3	57.0
Men (20+)	41.8	50.4	51.3	36.0
Women (20+)	49.0	42.8	42.7	44.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	9.2	6.9	5.9	20.0
White	70.7	72.2	74.0	46.0
Men	33.7	40.3	41.5	22.0
Women	37.0	31.9	32.5	23.0
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	5.4	4.6	4.3	9.0
Black	28.6	27.0	25.2	54.0
Men	12.4	13.1	12.6	20.0
Women	16.2	13.9	12.6	34.0
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	3.7	2.2	1.6	11.0

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT - 1986

Thirty-nine percent of the unemployed in 1986 were jobless for less than 5 weeks. Thirty-one percent were without jobs from 5-14 weeks, and only 13% were unemployed for one year or more.

Almost one half of the unemployed in 1986 were job losers, while only 12% left their jobs voluntarily. Forty-two percent of the unemployed were new and/or reentrants to the job market. Many of these entrants were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1986

		PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15 WEEKS AND OVER	27 WEEKS AND OVER	52 WEEKS AND OVER
TOTAL	100.0	39	31	30	19	13
MEN	100.0	38	27	35	22	14
WOMEN	100.0	40	34	26	16	12
WHITE	100.0	42	30	28	17	12
BLACK	100.0	37	31	32	21	13

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1986

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY REASON				
	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	46	12	23	19
MEN	100.0	59	11	19	11
WOMEN	100.0	37	12	27	24
WHITE	100.0	46	13	29	12
BLACK	100.0	47	10	19	25

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION - 1980-1986

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 64.9% of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over in 1986. The 1985 proportion was lower, at 64.3%. Of the eligible male population, 75.3% participated in the labor force compared to 75.2% in 1985. Female participation increased from 54.9% in 1985 to 55.9% in 1986. White participation was up from the 1985 level, while black participation showed a slight decline. Among the youth, participation was up from 53.4% to 54.5%; however, black teen participation fell substantially from 43.0% to 38.5% in 1986.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE INDICATORS 1980-1986

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES						
	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	64.9	64.3	62.3	62.8	64.8	62.9	62.6
Men	75.3	75.2	74.7	74.3	76.7	75.5	75.6
Women	55.9	54.9	51.8	53.4	55.0	52.2	51.2
Men (20+)	78.2	77.7	77.3	77.5	79.9	78.6	78.6
Women (20+)	56.6	55.7	52.6	55.1	56.5	53.9	52.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	48.5	49.1	46.3	42.5	45.4	43.1	44.3
WHITE	66.3	65.1	63.5	64.3	65.8	63.4	64.0
Men	77.7	76.8	77.3	76.2	78.0	77.1	77.7
Women	56.0	54.6	51.3	54.0	55.2	51.2	51.5
Men (20+)	N/A	78.7	78.8	78.2	N/A	79.4	79.8
Women (20+)	N/A	54.8	51.2	54.5	N/A	51.9	51.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	54.5	53.4	59.0	52.0	53.3	49.2	52.6
BLACK	61.4	62.0	59.7	60.1	62.6	61.7	59.1
Men	68.6	70.2	68.6	70.1	73.3	71.4	70.2
Women	55.6	55.7	53.0	52.6	54.5	54.3	50.5
Men (20+)	N/A	74.6	73.4	75.6	N/A	76.2	75.4
Women (20+)	N/A	57.8	55.5	56.7	N/A	58.4	54.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	38.5	43.0	35.6	30.4	34.8	33.4	31.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

N/A: Information Not Available

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS - 1980-1986

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating sufficient jobs to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, one can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1986, almost 61% of South Carolina's population 16 years old and over was employed. This was up 1.0% from the 1985 level. This indicates that the economy's capacity to generate jobs was able to keep pace with growth in the working-age population. The employment-to-population ratios for white and black were up from the 1985 levels. Both men and women experienced a 0.9 percentage point increase. Following the pattern of the labor force participation ratio, the employment-to-population ratios for teenagers were up slightly.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1980-1986

	EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS						
	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	60.9	59.9	57.8	56.5	57.8	57.6	58.2
Men	71.5	70.6	70.5	67.9	68.4	70.0	71.0
Women	51.6	50.7	47.1	47.2	49.0	47.1	47.2
Men (20+)	74.7	73.5	73.3	71.9	72.2	73.4	74.0
Women (20+)	53.0	52.1	48.7	49.2	51.0	49.5	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	39.2	38.8	37.2	31.2	34.3	34.2	38.6
WHITE	63.7	62.4	60.2	59.4	60.6	59.9	60.9
Men	75.0	73.8	74.3	70.8	71.8	73.7	74.5
Women	53.5	52.1	47.6	49.6	50.8	47.7	48.4
Men (20+)	N/A	75.8	75.8	73.3	N/A	76.0	76.7
Women (20+)	N/A	52.7	48.0	50.5	N/A	49.0	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	47.8	47.4	49.5	42.2	45.7	41.6	47.6
BLACK	53.8	53.3	53.1	51.1	51.8	52.4	52.0
Men	62.1	61.0	61.8	61.5	60.3	60.9	61.6
Women	47.4	47.6	46.3	43.3	45.5	46.0	44.5
Men (20+)	N/A	66.8	66.9	68.4	N/A	65.7	67.0
Women (20+)	N/A	50.7	50.0	47.5	N/A	50.8	48.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	26.4	25.6	22.9	17.1	18.3	22.0	23.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

N/A: Information Not Available

YOUTH 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA & UNITED STATES
1976 - 1986

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
TOTAL	18.5	20.9	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4
WHITE	12.5	11.1	11.6	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7
BLACK	30.8	39.2	34.5	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6

UNITED STATES

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
TOTAL	18.3	18.6	18.9	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	16.1	16.4	17.8	19.0
WHITE	15.6	15.7	16.0	19.3	20.4	17.3	15.5	13.9	13.9	15.4	16.9
BLACK	39.3	40.2	42.7	48.5	48.0	37.8	35.4	33.2	35.9	37.9	36.7

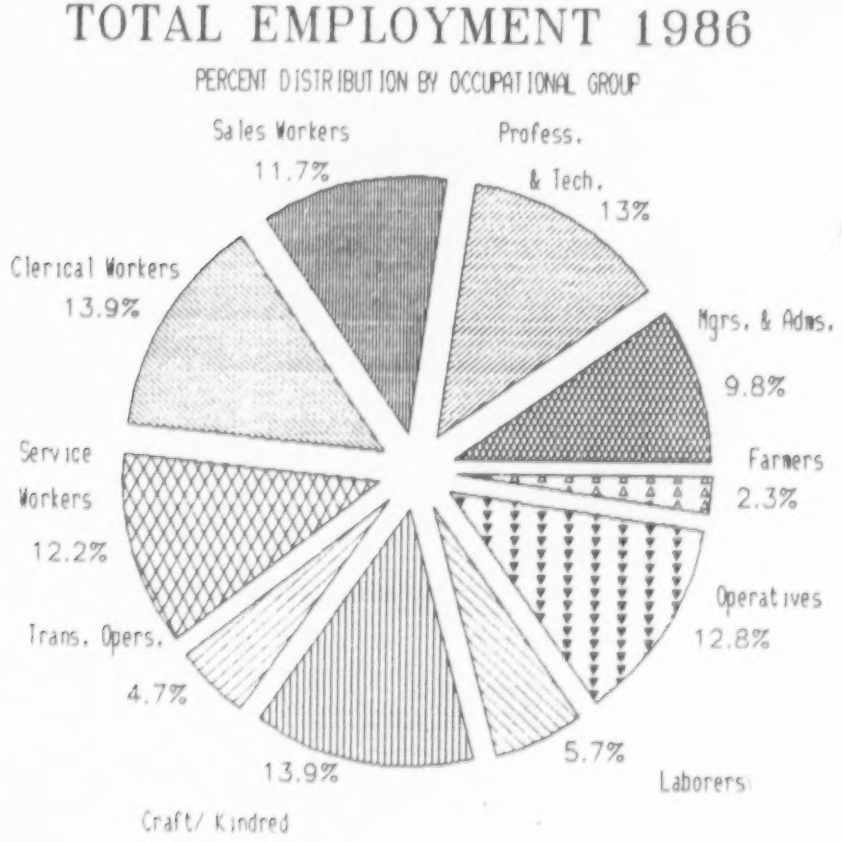
1/ 16-19 Years of Age

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONS - 1986

The occupational mix of South Carolina's employment was led in 1986 by administrative support occupations including clerical; and precision production, craft, and repair, each of which accounted for 13.9% of total jobs. Following closely were machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (12.8%); services (12.2%); and sales (11.7%). Among the employed men, slightly over 23% were found in precision production, craft and repair occupations. The next highest occupations among men were executive, administrative, and managerial (11.6%), and sales (11.3%). Women were employed mostly in administrative support including clerical (25.4%); services (17.2%); and machine operators, assemblers and inspectors (15.8%). With respect to race, whites were scattered over all occupational groups with the largest concentrations in administrative support, including clerical (15.8%); and precision production, craft and repair (15.7%). Following closely was the sales group at 14.2%. On the other hand, black employment was centered mainly in machine operators, assemblers and inspectors (24.9%); and services (20.8%). Teenagers were most often found in service occupations (28.5%), followed by handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers (20.6%); and sales (19.8%).

Unemployment rates varied widely among the occupational groups. The category of handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers recorded the highest rate, at 10.0%. The lowest jobless rate was found among executive, administrative and managerial; and professional specialty occupations, each with less than 1%.



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1986

	1986		
	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,502,000	821,000	681,000
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGERIAL	9.8	11.6	7.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	10.3	8.3	12.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2.7	2.2	3.2
SALES	11.7	11.3	12.2
ADM. SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	13.9	4.5	25.4
SERVICES	12.2	8.0	17.2
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, & REPAIR	13.9	23.1	2.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS	12.8	10.3	15.8
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	4.7	8.0	.8
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	5.7	8.8	2.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2.3	3.8	.4

	WHITE	BLACK	AGE 16-19
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,111,000	379,000	89,000
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	12.3	2.5	1.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	12.2	5.2	.6
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	3.0	1.6	1.0
SALES	14.2	4.8	19.8
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	15.8	8.4	8.4
SERVICES	9.1	20.8	28.5
PRECISION PRODUCTION CRAFT, AND REPAIR	15.7	8.4	6.0
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS	8.6	24.9	5.7
TRANSPORATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3.6	8.0	5.8
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	3.7	11.6	20.6
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1.7	3.8	2.5

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1986

	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMP. RATE
TOTAL	1,502,000	81,000	5.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	147,000	1,000	.8
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	155,000	1,000	.9
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	40,000	1,000	3.1
SALES	176,000	10,000	5.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	209,000	6,000	2.6
SERVICES	183,000	16,000	8.2
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	208,000	9,000	4.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS & INSPECTORS	192,000	20,000	9.4
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	71,000	3,000	4.1
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	86,000	10,000	10.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	34,000	2,000	6.0

1/ Excludes persons with no previous full-time experience

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the S.C. Employment Security Commission Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, RACE, & SEX
PROJECTED 1988

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	1,645,000	1,547,000	98,000	6.0%
16-19	122,680	103,730	18,950	15.4%
20-24	249,380	225,900	23,480	9.4%
25-29	247,840	232,000	15,840	6.4%
30-34	225,500	214,930	10,570	4.7%
35-44	324,730	311,800	12,930	4.0%
45-54	255,780	246,860	8,920	3.5%
55-59	108,720	105,180	3,540	3.3%
60-64	65,650	63,600	2,050	3.1%
65+	44,710	43,000	1,710	3.8%
WHITE MALE	678,990	653,370	25,620	3.8%
16-19	50,060	44,430	5,630	11.2%
20-24	91,080	85,600	5,480	6.0%
25-29	94,650	91,040	3,610	3.8%
30-34	92,440	90,090	2,350	2.5%
35-44	138,950	135,570	3,380	2.4%
45-54	112,780	110,140	2,640	2.3%
55-59	49,750	48,580	1,170	2.4%
60-64	29,390	28,640	750	2.6%
65+	19,890	19,280	610	3.1%
WHITE FEMALE	515,610	489,000	26,610	5.2%
16-19	39,500	34,420	5,080	12.9%
20-24	79,080	73,430	5,650	7.1%
25-29	74,350	70,290	4,060	5.5%
30-34	67,170	64,220	2,950	4.4%
35-44	103,950	100,120	3,830	3.7%
45-54	83,020	80,190	2,830	3.4%
55-59	35,340	34,190	1,150	3.3%
60-64	20,410	19,780	630	3.1%
65+	12,790	12,360	430	3.4%
NONWHITE MALE	227,890	208,300	19,590	8.6%
16-19	18,110	14,480	3,630	20.0%
20-24	38,670	33,470	5,200	13.4%
25-29	38,930	35,410	3,520	9.0%
30-34	32,990	30,810	2,180	6.6%
35-44	41,130	38,800	2,330	5.7%
45-54	30,620	28,990	1,630	5.3%
55-59	12,610	11,980	630	5.0%
60-64	8,420	8,080	340	4.0%
65+	6,410	6,280	130	2.0%
NONWHITE FEMALE	222,560	196,330	26,230	11.8%
16-19	15,010	10,400	4,610	30.7%
20-24	40,560	33,400	7,160	17.7%
25-29	39,920	35,260	4,660	11.7%
30-34	32,890	29,800	3,090	9.4%
35-44	40,710	37,310	3,400	8.4%
45-54	29,380	27,550	1,830	6.2%
55-59	11,030	10,430	600	5.4%
60-64	7,440	7,100	340	4.6%
65+	5,620	5,080	540	9.6%

SOURCE: S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION/LMI

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - 1986

Almost 88% of South Carolina's labor force in 1986 was participating on a full-time basis. Men recorded a higher rate of full-time involvement than women (men-92%; women-83%), while blacks (89%) recorded a higher rate of full-time participation than whites (87%).

In most cases, the unemployment rates among the part-time labor force participants were higher than those of the full-time labor force. The exceptions were among women (full-time rate - 8.0%; part-time rate - 6.3%) and teenagers (full-time rate - 21.3%; part-time rate - 15.3%).

FULL - AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE--1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	1,406.0	796.0	609.0	58.0	1,012.0	385.0
EMPLOYED	1,319.0	758.0	561.0	45.0	974.0	337.0
FULL-TIME	1,240.0	725.0	515.0	31.0	933.0	299.0
PART-TIME ECON. REAS.	79.0	33.0	46.0	14.0	41.0	38.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WRK.)	86.0	37.0	49.0	12.0	38.0	48.0
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	6.1	4.7	8.0	21.3	3.8	12.4
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	196.0	68.0	128.0	52.0	145.0	48.0
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	182.0	62.0	120.0	44.0	138.0	42.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WRK.)	14.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	7.0	8.4	6.3	15.3	5.2	12.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1975	1970	1960
TOTAL	6.2	6.8	7.1	10.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	8.8	3.8	4.1
MEN	5.0	6.2	5.5	8.6	10.8	7.3	6.2	7.6	2.6	3.4
WOMEN	7.7	7.6	9.0	11.7	10.9	9.8	7.7	10.2	5.5	5.7
MEN (20+)	4.5	5.3	5.1	7.2	9.7	6.8	5.7	6.6	2.1	N/A
WOMEN (20+)	6.4	6.3	7.6	10.7	9.7	8.2	7.1	8.6	5.9	N/A
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	18.5	20.9	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	22.4	10.4	N/A
WHITE	3.9	4.2	5.3	7.6	8.0	5.5	4.9	7.3	2.8	3.6
MEN	3.5	3.9	3.9	7.0	8.0	4.6	4.2	6.1	1.9	2.9
WOMEN	4.5	4.7	7.2	8.2	8.0	6.8	5.9	9.0	4.1	5.4
MEN (20+)	N/A	3.6	3.8	6.2	N/A	4.3	3.9	5.4	1.5	N/A
WOMEN (20+)	N/A	4.0	6.3	7.3	N/A	5.5	5.4	7.7	3.7	N/A
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	12.5	11.1	11.6	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	15.6	8.0	N/A
BLACK	12.4	13.9	11.2	15.0	17.2	15.1	11.9	13.2	5.0	5.0
MEN	9.5	13.1	9.8	12.3	17.8	14.7	12.0	12.6	4.6	4.3
WOMEN	15.1	14.6	12.5	17.7	16.6	15.4	11.9	13.9	8.9	6.2
MEN (20+)	N/A	10.6	8.6	9.6	N/A	13.7	11.1	10.0	3.8	N/A
WOMEN (20+)	N/A	12.0	10.0	16.2	N/A	13.2	10.7	10.2	7.8	N/A
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	30.8	39.2	34.5	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	40.0	15.9	N/A

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

N/A: Not Available

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA
(UNADJUSTED)
1972-1986

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
JANUARY	7.0	7.4	8.4	13.0	10.4	8.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	8.0	7.9	9.8	4.8	4.6	4.8
FEBRUARY	6.8	7.5	7.6	12.6	10.1	8.3	5.8	5.1	6.3	8.6	7.9	10.6	4.9	4.1	4.8
MARCH	6.5	7.3	7.3	12.1	10.1	8.4	5.6	5.0	5.9	7.5	7.3	10.3	4.9	3.9	4.5
APRIL	6.2	6.9	6.9	11.0	9.9	7.8	5.5	4.7	5.6	7.0	6.7	9.6	4.8	3.7	4.2
MAY	6.0	6.8	6.7	10.6	10.9	8.2	6.2	4.5	5.5	7.0	6.6	8.8	4.8	3.6	4.1
JUNE	6.4	7.0	6.9	10.2	11.2	8.7	7.9	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.2	9.3	6.3	4.9	5.2
JULY	6.7	7.3	7.4	9.9	11.5	8.8	8.4	5.1	6.3	7.8	7.3	8.4	6.2	4.5	4.8
AUGUST	6.1	6.7	6.9	9.1	11.3	8.2	7.3	5.0	5.6	7.1	6.7	7.8	5.7	4.0	4.3
SEPTEMBER	5.6	6.2	6.5	8.3	10.6	8.1	7.2	4.9	5.3	6.5	6.4	8.0	5.9	4.0	4.2
OCTOBER	5.7	6.4	6.9	8.1	11.0	8.3	7.5	4.9	5.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.4	4.1	4.2
NOVEMBER	5.9	6.4	6.8	8.1	11.4	9.0	7.7	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	3.8	3.8
DECEMBER	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.6	11.7	9.2	7.9	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.7	4.0	3.9
ANN. AVG.	6.2	6.8	7.1	10.1	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.7	5.9	4.1	4.4

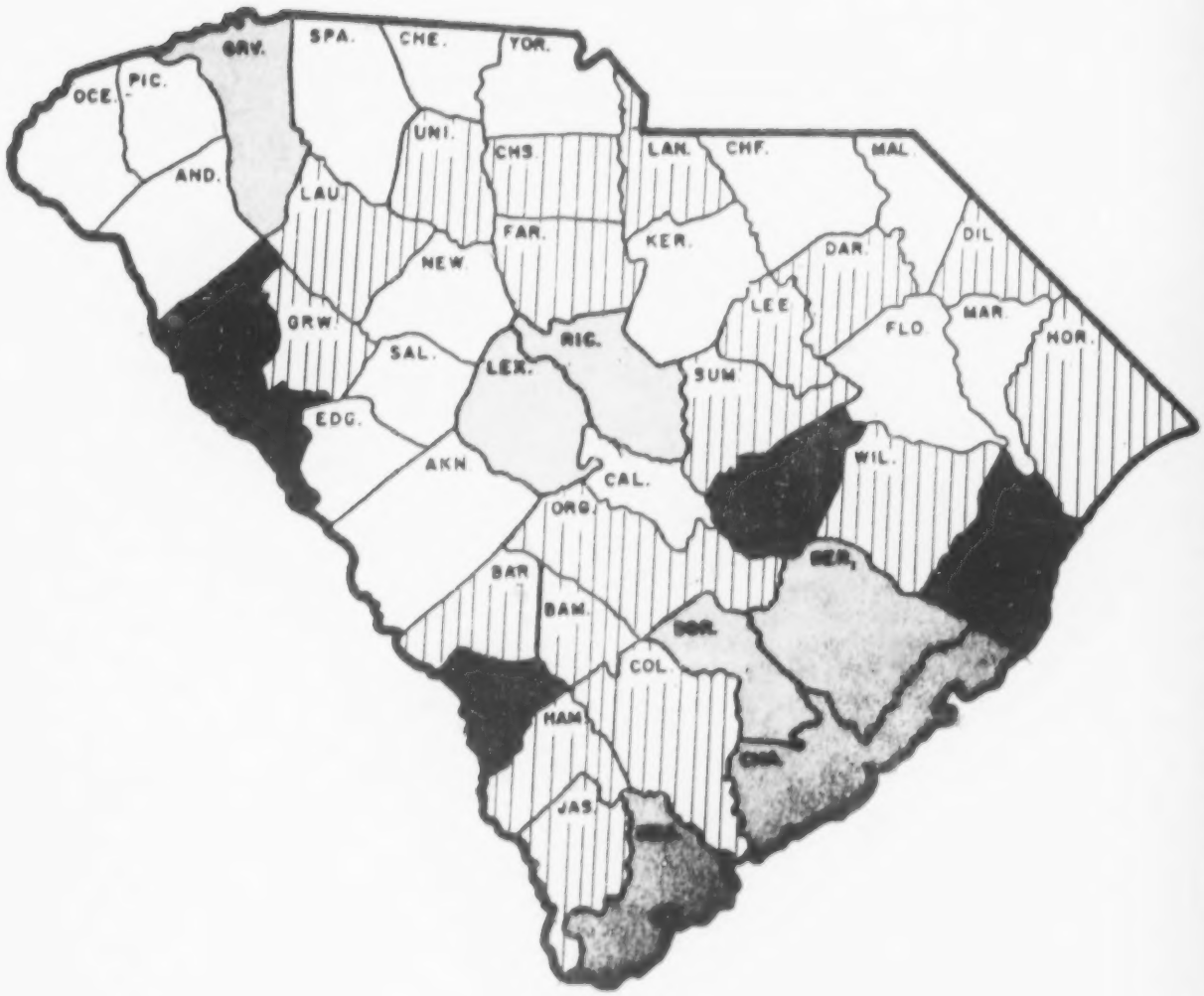
SOURCE: SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/
SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTY ANNUAL AVERAGE--1986

	Labor Force	Employment 2/	Unemployment	Rate
State Totals	1,602,000	1,502,000	100,000	6.2%
Abbeville	10,490	9,330	1,160	11.1
Aiken	58,150	55,170	2,980	5.1
Allendale	4,540	4,080	460	10.1
Anderson	66,270	61,370	4,900	7.4
Bamberg	6,820	6,180	640	9.4
Barnwell	9,710	8,950	760	7.8
Beaufort	35,150	33,640	1,510	4.3
Berkeley	49,180	46,930	2,250	4.6
Calhoun	5,400	5,000	400	7.4
Charleston	135,010	128,520	6,490	4.8
Cherokee	22,090	20,550	1,540	7.0
Chester	14,050	12,700	1,350	9.6
Chesterfield	19,660	18,210	1,450	7.4
Clarendon	11,910	10,690	1,220	10.2
Colleton	17,730	16,380	1,350	7.6
Darlington	27,600	25,140	2,460	8.9
Dillon	14,730	13,520	1,210	8.2
Dorchester	32,660	31,310	1,350	4.1
Edgefield	7,460	7,030	430	5.8
Fairfield	9,000	8,220	780	8.7
Florence	53,940	49,990	3,950	7.3
Georgetown	20,980	18,750	2,230	10.6
Greenville	163,750	155,950	7,800	4.8
Greenwood	28,550	26,160	2,390	8.4
Hampton	7,380	6,730	650	8.8
Horry	65,250	60,010	5,240	8.0
Jasper	6,120	5,660	460	7.5
Kershaw	18,490	17,200	1,290	7.0
Lancaster	25,300	23,170	2,130	8.4
Laurens	22,530	20,710	1,820	8.1
Lee	8,020	7,380	640	8.0
Lexington	86,030	83,160	2,870	3.3
McCormick	2,980	2,620	360	12.1
Marion	14,350	12,720	1,630	11.4
Marlboro	12,080	10,640	1,440	11.9
Newberry	15,110	14,100	1,010	6.7
Oconee	27,780	25,810	1,890	6.8
Orangeburg	38,660	35,350	3,310	8.6
Pickens	45,540	42,890	2,650	5.8
Richland	134,130	128,530	5,600	4.2
Saluda	7,450	6,960	490	6.6
Spartanburg	109,030	102,580	6,450	5.9
Sumter	35,240	32,320	2,920	8.3
Union	14,550	13,180	1,370	9.4
Williamsburg	16,510	15,100	1,410	8.5
York	64,770	61,430	3,340	5.2
Charleston MSA	216,850	206,760	10,090	4.7
Columbia MSA	220,170	211,700	8,470	3.8
Grn./Spar. MSA	318,320	301,420	16,900	5.3

1/ These data are projected from 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE



10.0% and Above
7.5% to 9.9%
5.0% to 7.4%
Below 5.0%

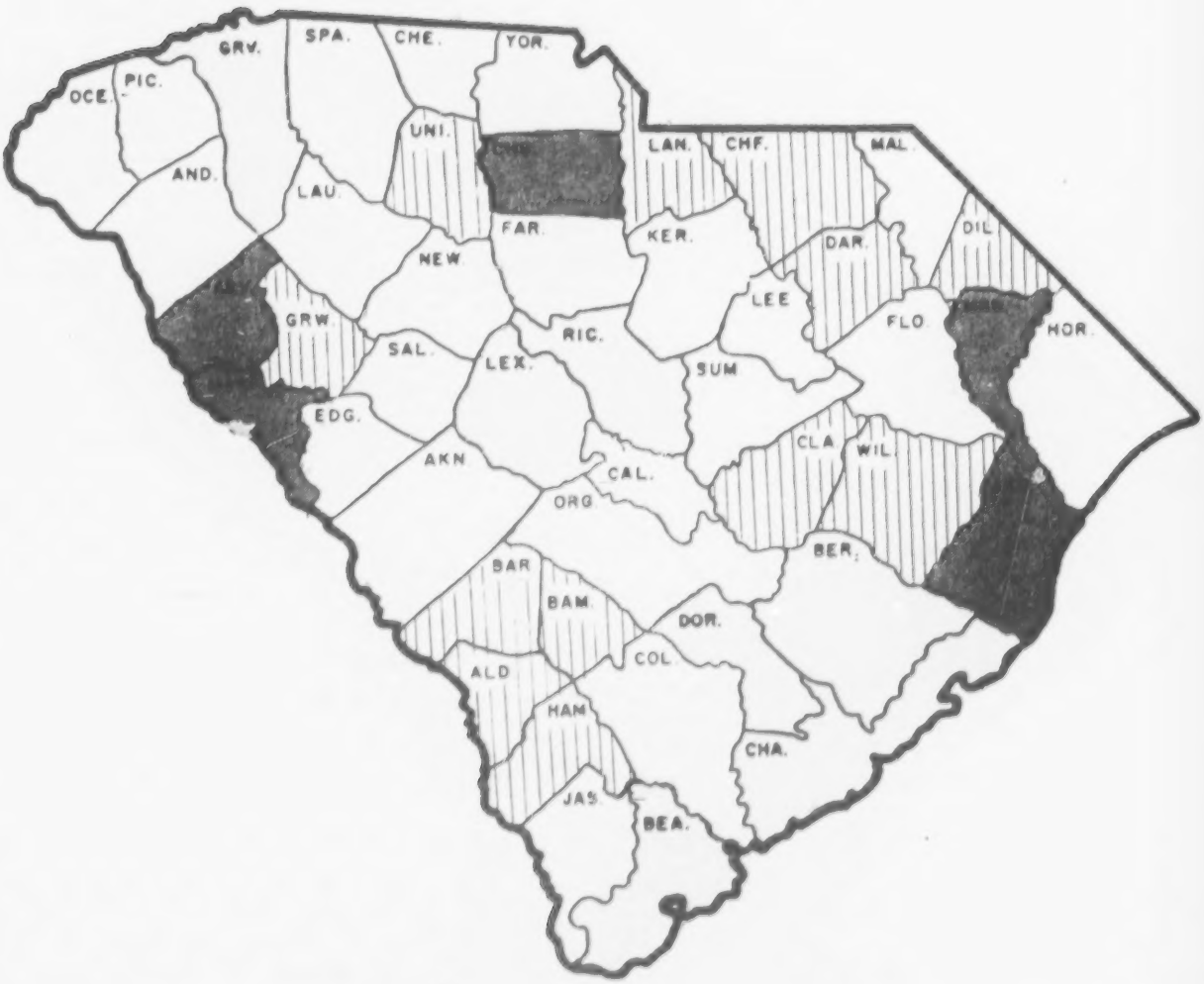
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY, PROJECTED 1988

County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Abbeville	11,580	10,410	1,170	10.1%
Aiken	56,050	52,850	3,200	5.7
Allendale	4,970	4,590	380	7.6
Anderson	71,270	66,000	5,270	7.4
Bamberg	7,450	6,740	710	9.5
Barnwell	10,190	9,430	760	7.5
Beaufort	35,920	34,760	1,160	3.2
Berkeley	52,770	50,690	2,080	3.9
Calhoun	5,280	4,930	350	6.6
Charleston	134,540	129,660	4,880	3.6
Cherokee	23,280	21,760	1,520	6.5
Chester	15,170	13,570	1,600	10.6
Chesterfield	20,870	19,290	1,580	7.6
Clarendon	12,730	11,700	1,030	8.1
Colleton	18,550	17,480	1,070	5.8
Darlington	28,950	26,430	2,520	8.7
Dillon	15,570	14,150	1,420	9.1
Dorchester	33,020	31,840	1,180	3.6
Edgefield	7,700	7,220	480	6.2
Fairfield	9,910	9,230	680	6.9
Florence	56,230	52,290	3,940	7.0
Georgetown	21,900	19,660	2,240	10.2
Greenville	164,680	157,130	7,550	4.6
Greenwood	30,220	27,220	3,000	9.9
Hampton	7,360	6,800	560	7.6
Horry	69,420	64,370	5,050	7.3
Jasper	6,330	5,970	360	5.7
Kershaw	19,190	17,900	1,290	6.7
Lancaster	27,300	25,200	2,100	7.7
Laurens	23,610	21,880	1,730	7.3
Lee	8,830	8,230	600	6.8
Lexington	79,730	77,200	2,530	3.2
McCormick	3,150	2,690	460	14.6
Marion	15,490	13,790	1,700	11.0
Marlboro	13,710	11,980	1,730	12.6
Newberry	15,320	14,490	830	5.4
Oconee	27,780	26,100	1,680	6.0
Orangeburg	39,690	36,850	2,840	7.2
Pickens	46,700	44,090	2,610	5.6
Richland	144,890	140,420	4,470	3.1
Saluda	7,740	7,280	460	5.9
Spartanburg	115,170	108,880	6,290	5.5
Sumter	36,670	34,320	2,350	6.4
Union	15,240	14,000	1,240	8.1
Williamsburg	16,990	15,610	1,380	8.1
York	69,520	65,960	3,560	5.1
STATE	1,658,630	1,536,040	95,590	5.8

1/ These data are projected from 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
PROJECTED 1988



10.0% and Above
7.5% to 9.9%
5.0% to 7.4%
Below 5.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
RANKED BY STATE
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

1.	Louisiana	13.1
2.	West Virginia	11.8
3.	Mississippi	11.7
4.	Alaska	10.8
5.	Alabama	9.8
6.	Kentucky	9.3
7.	New Mexico	9.2
8.	Wyoming	9.0
9.	Texas	8.9
10.	Michigan	8.8
11.	Arkansas	8.7
	Idaho	8.7
13.	Oregon	8.5
14.	Oklahoma	8.2
	Washington	8.2
16.	Illinois	8.1
	Montana	8.1
	Ohio	8.1
19.	Tennessee	8.0
20.	Colorado	7.4
21.	Iowa	7.0
	Wisconsin	7.0
23.	Arizona	6.9
24.	Pennsylvania	6.8
25.	California	6.7
	Indiana	6.7
27.	New York	6.3
	North Dakota	6.3
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	6.2
30.	Missouri	6.1
31.	Nevada	6.0
	Utah	6.0
33.	Georgia	5.9
34.	Florida	5.7
35.	Kansas	5.4
36.	Maine	5.3
	Minnesota	5.3
	North Carolina	5.3
39.	Nebraska	5.0
	New Jersey	5.0
	Virginia	5.0
42.	Hawaii	4.8
43.	South Dakota	4.7
	Vermont	4.7
45.	Maryland	4.5
46.	Delaware	4.3
47.	Rhode Island	4.0
48.	Connecticut	3.8
	Massachusetts	3.8
50.	New Hampshire	2.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES ALL RACES						
16+	2,468	64.9%	1,602	1,502	100	6.2%
16-19	227	48.2	110	89	20	18.5
20+	2,241	66.6	1,492	1,412	79	5.3
20-24	254	77.0	196	173	23	11.7
25-34	539	85.7	461	437	24	5.3
35-44	432	84.5	365	348	17	4.7
45-54	358	77.1	276	266	9	3.4
55+	658	29.5	194	188	6	3.1
WHITE						
16+	1,745	66.3	1,157	1,111	46	3.9
16-19	134	54.7	73	64	9	12.5
20+	1,610	67.4	1,085	1,047	36	3.3
20-24	165	81.3	135	124	10	7.8
25-34	363	86.4	314	304	10	3.0
35-44	300	86.2	258	251	7	2.8
45-54	275	78.7	217	212	4	1.9
55+	507	31.8	161	156	5	3.1
BLACK						
16+	705	61.4	433	379	54	12.4
16-19	91	39.0	35	24	11	30.8
20+	614	64.6	398	355	43	10.8
20-24	85	68.3	58	46	12	21.3
25-34	171	84.3	144	130	14	10.1
35-44	129	81.5	105	95	10	9.4
45-54	81	72.1	59	54	5	8.9
55+	148	21.6	32	30	2	6.3

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION - CONTINUED
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MALE						
ALL RACES						
16+	1,148	75.3%	864	821	43	5.0%
16-19	116	49.5	58	51	7	11.9
20+	1,032	78.1	806	770	36	4.5
20-24	123	83.4	103	93	9	9.2
25-34	258	95.4	246	236	10	4.2
35-44	203	94.4	192	185	7	3.4
45-54	168	89.2	150	144	6	3.8
55+	280	41.1	115	112	4	3.5
FEMALES						
ALL RACES						
16+	1,320	55.9	738	681	57	7.7
16-19	111	46.8	52	38	13	25.8
20+	1,209	56.7	686	641	44	6.4
20-24	131	71.0	93	79	13	14.5
25-34	281	76.8	215	201	14	6.5
35-44	230	75.7	174	163	11	6.1
45-54	190	66.4	126	123	4	2.8
55+	377	20.7	78	75	2	2.6

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UNITED STATES--1970, 1980-1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

1985-86	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	NET CHANGE 1985-86
Civilian Labor Force	106,940	108,670	110,204	111,550	113,544	115,461	117,834	+2,373
Employment	99,303	100,397	99,526	100,834	105,005	107,150	109,597	+2,447
Unemployment	7,637	8,273	10,678	10,717	8,539	8,312	8,237	- 75
Rate	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.2	7.0	--

Totals may not add due to rounding.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1986
UNITED STATES
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	180,587	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
Men	85,798	65,422	60,892	4,530	6.9
Women	94,789	52,413	48,706	3,707	7.1
Men (20+)	78,523	61,320	57,569	3,751	6.1
Women (20+)	87,567	48,589	45,556	3,032	6.2
Both Sexes (16-19)	14,496	7,926	6,472	1,454	18.3
White	155,432	101,801	95,660	6,140	6.0
Men	74,390	57,217	53,785	3,433	6.0
Women	81,042	44,584	41,876	2,708	6.1
Men (20+)	68,413	53,675	50,818	2,857	5.3
Women (20+)	75,140	41,264	39,050	2,213	5.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	11,879	6,862	5,792	1,070	15.6
Black	19,989	12,654	10,814	1,840	14.5
Men	8,956	6,373	5,428	946	14.8
Women	11,033	6,281	5,386	894	14.2
Men (20+)	7,907	5,915	5,150	765	12.9
Women (20+)	9,945	5,855	5,128	728	12.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	2,137	883	536	347	39.3

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S. BY SEX AND RACE--1986

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27 WEEKS & OVER	AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
Total	100.0	41.9	31.0	12.7	14.4	15.0
Men	100.0	37.8	31.1	13.8	17.3	17.2
Women	100.0	46.8	30.9	11.3	10.9	12.4
White	100.0	42.8	31.0	12.6	13.6	14.5
Black	100.0	38.7	31.2	12.8	17.3	17.1

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE--1986

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY REASON				
	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
Total	100.0	48.9	12.3	26.2	12.5
Men	100.0	68.5	11.8	16.3	3.4
Women	100.0	40.4	14.1	38.7	6.8
White	100.0	50.1	13.4	25.4	11.1
Black	100.0	46.0	8.8	28.6	16.7

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UNITED STATES BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE--1986 (NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	BOTH SEXES					
	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	16-19	WHITE	BLACK
Full-time Labor Force	97,237	58,600	38,637	3,132	83,730	10,670
Employed	90,529	54,684	35,845	2,400	78,779	9,121
Full-time	88,789	53,644	35,145	2,270	77,332	8,875
Part-time Econ. Reas.	1,740	1,040	700	130	1,447	246
Unemployed (Looking for Full-time work)	6,708	3,916	2,792	732	4,951	1,549
Percent of Full time Labor Force	6.9	6.7	7.2	23.4	5.9	14.5
Part-time Labor Force	20,598	6,821	13,777	4,794	18,071	1,983
Empl. on Vol. Pt.-time	15,221	4,658	10,563	3,451	13,806	1,035
Part-time Econ. Reas.	3,848	1,549	2,299	622	3,075	657
Unemployed (Looking for part-time work)	1,529	614	915	721	1,190	291
Percent of Part-time Labor Force	7.4	9.0	6.6	15.0	6.6	14.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

HOW THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS DEVELOPED

It is impossible to know exactly how much unemployment exists at any given moment. A complete census of the population each month perhaps would give an exact count; however, this would be extremely costly and impractical considering the time involved in a census. Furthermore, the data would be obsolete as soon as completed because people are constantly changing jobs as well as constantly entering and leaving the labor market. The point is, the unemployment rate is not an exact measurement (such as a yard, a pound, or the temperature). The unemployment rate, though, is a fairly accurate economic indicator when analyzed in conjunction with other labor market indicators. It should be further noted that the unemployment rate is based on sound methodology that includes scientific sampling and reliable statistical techniques.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for calculating the nation's unemployment rate each month. BLS also oversees the development of labor statistics for state and substate areas. BLS requires local data to be collected and estimates developed through uniform procedures. Thus, inconsistencies are avoided, and the federal government can use these estimates to allocate resources with a reasonable assurance of fairness.

Before explaining how the unemployment rate is calculated, it should be pointed out that some unemployment always exists, even in good economic times. People are constantly changing jobs and moving into and out of the labor market thus making an unemployment rate of zero impossible.

THE LABOR FORCE CONCEPT

The unemployment rate is based on the size of the labor force, not the general population. The labor force is made up of both the employed and the unemployed that are 16 years old or older.

To be counted as EMPLOYED, one must:

--Have worked for pay or profit during the survey week (week including the 12th of the reference month),

OR

--Have been temporarily absent from a job to which he or she would return.

To be counted as UNEMPLOYED, one must:

--Have no job,

--Be available for work, and

--Be actively seeking work.

The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployment by the labor force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Labor Force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

HOW IS EMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

Measuring employment is a rather complex task, but it isn't hard to understand when you take it step-by-step. Here are the basic tools worked with in South Carolina:

*Employer Payroll Tax Records
*BLS Establishment Survey
*The Current Population Survey (CPS) of households

Employer Payroll Tax Records represent the most complete count of employment available. These are records that employers, subject to Unemployment Compensation statutes, file each quarter with the Employment Security Commission. These records cover over 60,000 employers and include about 90% of all workers in the state. However, because these reports are filed quarterly and time must be taken for editing and processing, actual employment figures based on these reports lag by up to six months. These figures do, however, provide a good benchmark, or starting point, from which employment can be projected to the current month of reference.

How is it done?.....

The answer is a monthly survey of establishments conducted cooperatively by the Employment Security Commission and the BLS. This survey, consisting of approximately 3,400 employers, is scientifically designed to represent all industries and establishments of all sizes. Through this monthly survey, conducted during the week of the 12th, trends in employment are determined, which enables the updating of employment estimates each month.

At the same time the Employment Security Commission is estimating current employment using establishment surveys, the Bureau of the Census is conducting the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of households--asking questions of household members about who's employed and unemployed. The CPS covers 68,000 households nationwide and is used to estimate nationwide employment each month. The South Carolina portion of the CPS yields an estimate of employment for the state. Thus, we have two independent observations of employment in South Carolina each month--establishment-based and household-based. The official employment estimate each month for the state is the result of a special technique using a six-month average of the two observations. The averaging process, called CPS adjustment, is designed to make South Carolina's employment estimates consistent with those of other states and the nation. Below, for illustration, are the three employment figures for March 1985.

Establishment Based 1,489,700
Household Based 1,469,200
Official Estimate 1,432,600

HOW IS UNEMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

As with employment, each state measures unemployment by following standard procedures prescribed by the BLS. Here are the primary tools that are used to estimate total unemployment:

A--Insured Unemployment-Based on claims filed by workers who are eligible for Unemployment Insurance
B--Disqualified Unemployed-Jobless workers who are covered by Unemployment Insurance but are ineligible to draw because they are disqualified for some reason, such as misconduct or voluntarily quitting a job
C--Unemployed Exhaustees-Based on final payments issued to claimants
D--Delayed and Never Filers-Persons eligible for UI benefits but for some reason do not file claims or delay filing--based on national sample of claimant behavior
E--Unemployed New and Reentrants-Typically secondary wage earners such as housewives, students, etc., based on national sample of jobseeker behavior
F--The Current Population Survey of Households-Questions of household members' labor force status

Roughly speaking, the sum of A through E yields an estimate of unemployment for South Carolina each month. The CPS, mentioned earlier, gives us a second observation of unemployment for the same period. The official unemployment estimate is derived using the same six-month averaging technique (CPS adjustment) used for employment. Below are the unemployment figures for March 1985.

Estimate Based on Agency Administrative Data	68,300
Estimate Based on Household Survey	70,200
Official Unemployment Estimate	104,700

The unemployment rate is calculated as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Employment \& Unemployment}} = \frac{104,700}{1,537,300} = 6.8\%$$

ARE THESE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FINAL?

No! These estimates are preliminary. Each year, as employer payroll tax records are updated (remember, they lag up to six months), the employment estimates are revised. In other words, the employment estimates developed through sampling are replaced with the more complete counts from the payroll records. The BLS also "fine tunes" its estimates calculated through the CPS based on known changes in the population. The unemployment rate is not final until these revisions are made.

CERTAIN GROUPS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE ESTIMATES

Some individuals are not counted as either employed or unemployed and are, thus, not included in the labor force. These are:

A--Persons under 16 years of age;
B--Inmates of mental, correctional, or other institutions (regardless of age);
C--Students;
D--Housewives; and
E--Persons who have no jobs and are not looking because they believe none are available.

The last group, known as "discouraged workers," has been the object of much controversy. Many assert that the unemployment rate is understated because discouraged workers are not included. However, one must remember that unemployment is based on an individual's job-seeking activity--which can be objectively measured. A person's beliefs and desires are subjective, and cannot be easily measured.

WHAT AFFECTS TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT?

Because the economy is never static, month-to-month trends in employment and unemployment vary a great deal. Students enter the job market in the summer as new or reentrants to the labor force, pushing unemployment upward. The labor force usually expands during December as holiday hiring takes place, then contracts in January as these temporary workers leave the labor force. Weather also has an influence on seasonal trends. In good weather, normal agricultural activity accelerates, construction picks up, and tourism booms. Poor weather has the opposite effect. All of these situations, as well as ups and downs in the economy, affect the estimates.

Sometimes seasonal influences tend to "mask" actual changes in the economy that would normally be reflected in employment and unemployment trends. Therefore, in order to make economic analysis easier, the estimates are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique utilized by BLS to remove seasonal influence from the estimates. Application of this technique allows analysts to observe underlying economic movements in the time series and enables them to spot developing trends.

It should also be remembered that sampling and averaging techniques are used in developing the estimates, meaning that a certain amount of error is always present. However, when analyzed over time and used to observe trends (rather than considering absolute levels), employment and unemployment estimates and the resulting unemployment rate are excellent indicators of economic well-being.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
--1986--

The twelve-month average of nonagricultural employment in 1986 in South Carolina was 1,338,400, which was 42,200 greater than the average of 1985. In December, nonfarm employment reached a record high of 1,357,900. Employment gains were noted in six out of seven major industry divisions. Manufacturing, where jobs were eliminated because of layoffs and plant closings, was the sole industry division to post a decline from the previous year.

Over the twelve months, trade reported the largest employment growth in the private sector. The trade workforce increased 14,400 to 291,800. Approximately 86% of the employment upturn in trade was centered in the retail sector, which reached a level of 235,400. The wholesale trade job count, at 56,400, was 2,000 greater than that of one year earlier.

Substantial employment gains were also found in services, as 12,700 workers were added to the payrolls. Spearheading the growth were health services, and hotels and other lodging places.

Employment in the public sector rose 8,500 over the year to a level of 253,300. State government employed 5,200 more persons in 1986 than in 1985, as the nonschool industry group accounted for 73% of the growth. Gains in the industry group other than education boosted the local workforce to a level of 133,400, a gain of 3,000 over 1985. The federal job count experienced an increase of 400 over the twelve-month period.

The lowering of interest rates in 1986, which increased building activity, caused constrution employment to move up 4,300 to 88,100. Leading the industry's expansion were special trade contractors, where employment increased by 1,400.

An increase of 3,800 left employment in finance, insurance, and real estate moderately high over the year. Growth in the seasonally influenced real estate sector was primarily responsible for the advance. All other industry groups reported moderate upturns from one year earlier.

Reflecting job advances in trucking and warehousing, transportation and public utilities posted an employment gain of 100 from 1985 to 1986. However, during 1986, employment slipped below the previous year's average in electric, gas, and sanitary services (-1,000); and water transportation (-100).

Hit hard by imports which caused layoffs and plant closings, manufacturers in South Carolina lowered their work force by 1,400. The reduction in the manufacturing job count was found in durable-good sector. The hard-good sector experienced a 1,500 decline. The number of positions lost in the electrical and electronic equipment industry accounted for 87% of the overall decrease posted in durable goods. Electric and electronic equipment recorded an average of 20,300 workers in 1986, down 1,300 from 1985. Employment in furniture and fixtures dropped to 4,300, a loss of 600 positions. Slight job advanced were found in nondurable goods, where 100 employees were added to payroll listings. Within the soft-good sector, employment downturns were posted to textile mill products (-1,800), and chemicals and allied products (-300). However, these declines were more than offset by moderate increases in the remaining industry groups.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986, AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,338.4	1,296.2	42.2	3.3%	1,662,000
Manufacturing	364.0	365.4	- 1.4	- 0.4%	360,000
Durable Goods	120.1	121.6	- 1.5	- 1.2%	135,000
Nondurable Goods	243.9	243.8	0.1	0.0%	225,000
Construction	88.1	83.8	4.3	5.1%	105,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	56.0	0.1	0.2%	71,000
Trucking and Warehousing	16.5	16.0	0.5	3.1%	21,000
Communication	12.6	12.4	0.2	1.6%	N/A
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	16.2	- 1.0	- 6.2%	21,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	291.8	277.4	14.4	5.2%	430,000
Wholesale Trade	56.4	54.4	2.0	3.7%	74,000
Retail Trade	235.4	223.0	12.4	5.6%	356,000
General Merchandise Stores	29.8	28.1	1.7	6.0%	32,000
Food Stores	40.8	39.0	1.8	4.6%	51,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	61.0	57.2	3.8	6.6%	81,000

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986, AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Insurance Carriers	13.3	12.2	1.1	9.0%	N/A
Services	222.6	209.9	12.7	6.1%	346,000
Hotel and Other Lodging Places	21.0	19.5	1.5	7.7%	31,000
Educational Services	21.2	20.9	0.3	1.4%	26,000
Health Services	45.7	43.4	2.3	5.3%	61,000
Hospitals	15.6	14.9	0.7	4.7%	N/A
Total Government	253.3	244.8	8.5	3.5%	267,000
Total Federal Government	38.3	37.9	0.4	1.1%	40,000
Total State Government	81.6	76.4	5.2	6.8%	83,000
State Education	48.8	45.0	3.8	8.4%	34,000
Other State Government	32.8	31.4	1.4	4.5%	49,000
Total Local Government	133.4	130.4	3.0	2.3%	144,000
Local Education	55.9	53.7	2.2	4.1%	84,000
Other Local Government	77.5	76.7	0.8	1.0%	60,000

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1986 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986 AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Manufacturing	364.0	365.4	- 1.4	- 0.4%	360,000
Durable Goods	120.1	121.6	- 1.5	- 1.2%	135,000
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.0	0.3	2.0%	17,000
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.7	0.1	2.1%	N/A
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.9	- 0.6	-12.2%	N/A
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.7	0.2	1.9%	N/A
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.7%	17,000
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.0	29.4	- 0.4	- 1.4%	31,000
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.8	- 0.2	- 4.2%	N/A
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.3	- 0.2	- 3.2%	N/A
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.3	21.6	- 1.3	- 6.0%	23,000
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.3	8.0	- 0.7	- 8.8%	N/A
Transportation Equipment	8.1	7.8	0.3	3.8%	N/A
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Nondurable Goods	243.9	243.8	0.1	0.0%	225,000
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	14.9	0.6	4.0%	19,000
Textile Mill Products	103.2	105.0	- 1.8	- 1.7%	85,000

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985, 1986 AND PROJECTED 1995
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PROJECTED 1995
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	29.2	- 2.0	- 6.8%	N/A
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.8	- 0.8	- 2.6%	N/A
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.1	0.9	11.1%	N/A
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.8	0.2	1.4%	N/A
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	44.6	0.4	0.9%	40,000
Men's and Boy's Furnishings	9.3	9.2	0.1	1.1%	N/A
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	15.3	- 0.3	- 2.0%	N/A
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.2	0.6	7.3%	N/A
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.5	0.4	2.6%	18,000
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0%	N/A
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.5	0.4	8.9%	N/A
Printing and Publishing	10.1	9.8	0.3	3.1%	N/A
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.7	- 0.3	- 0.9%	33,000
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.9	20.1	0.8	4.0%	22,000

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter, 1986 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
3RD QUARTER, 1985 AND 1986

INDUSTRY	3rd QUARTER 1986	3rd QUARTER 1985	NET CHANGE
Total	1,297,123	1,264,955	+32,168
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	15,210	13,070	+ 2,140
Mining	1,670	1,730	- 60
Construction	87,102	86,320	+ 782
Manufacturing	365,673	363,380	+ 2,293
Transportation & Public Utilities	53,693	52,820	+ 873
Wholesale & Retail Trade	298,720	284,560	+14,160
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	60,841	57,060	+ 3,781
Services	201,247	189,300	+11,947
Nonclassifiable Establishments	1,405	5,590	- 4,185
Total Government	211,561	211,125	+ 436
State Government	69,083	66,515	+ 2,568
Local Government	104,404	106,480	- 2,076
Federal Government	38,074	38,130	- 56

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, ES-202 Unit

FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

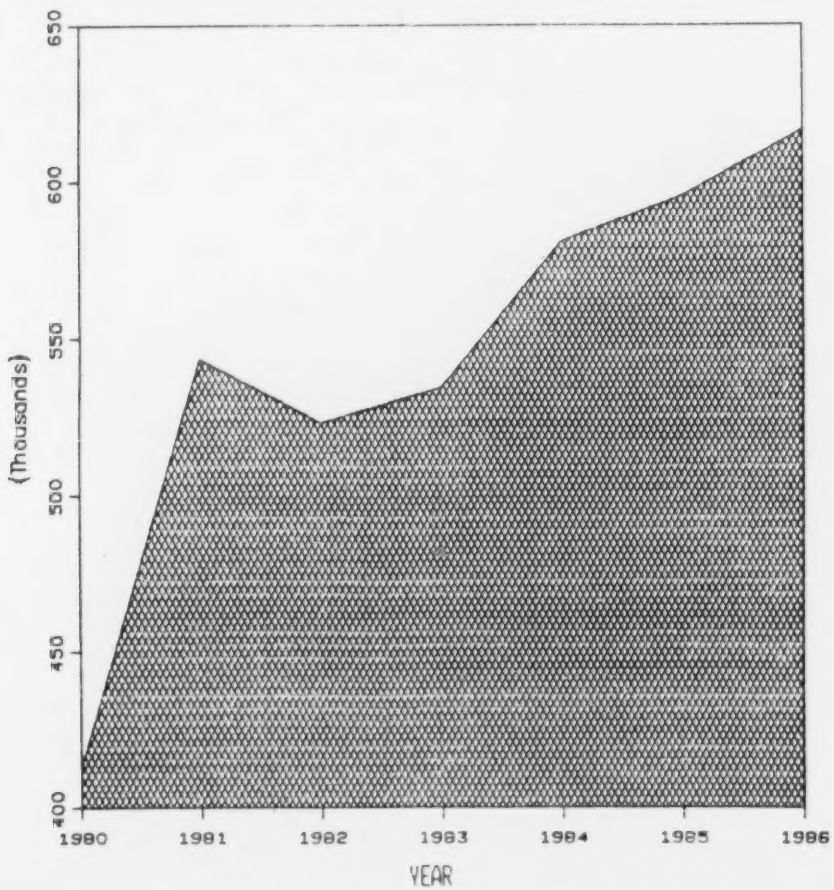
--1986--

The number of women in South Carolina nonfarm wage and salary jobs in 1986 rose to 616,000, a gain of 20,600 above the 1985 level. All major divisions of the private sector, except manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities, experienced increases over the year. The majority of the growth was reported in wholesale and retail trade where 7,100 females were added. The service industry gained 7,000 positions over the twelve-month period. Smaller gains were registered in finance, insurance and real estate (2,200); and construction (400). Manufacturing showed an overall decline of 500 as durable goods lost 800 and nondurable goods increased 300. All industries within nondurables experienced small gains except textile mill products where there was a drop of 500. Transportation and public utilities lost 100 female workers.

In the public sector, total government added 4,500 women to reach a level of 142,300. State and local government accounted for 2,900 and 1,700 of the advance, respectively. Federal government saw a much smaller gain with an addition of 100 female employees.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

1980 - 1986



FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1986	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	NET CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1985-1986
Total Female Nonagricultural Employment	616.1	595.5	+ 20.6	+ 3.5
Manufacturing	148.3	148.8	- 0.5	- 0.3
Durable Goods	38.1	38.9	- 0.8	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	- 0.1	- 2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment	12.0	12.8	- 0.8	- 6.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	110.2	109.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Textile Mill Products	43.8	44.3	- 0.5	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	12.6	- 0.9	- 7.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	13.2	- 0.3	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	6.6	5.9	+ 0.7	+ 11.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	37.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.4	- 0.4	- 3.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.6	8.8	- 0.2	- 2.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	7.0	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 6.1
Construction	6.8	6.4	+ 0.4	+ 6.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.6	12.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Communication	6.0	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	140.5	133.4	+ 7.1	+ 5.3
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Retail Trade	126.6	119.9	+ 6.7	+ 5.6
General Merchandise Stores	22.5	21.2	+ 1.3	+ 6.1
Food Stores	18.7	17.9	+ 0.8	+ 4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	37.5	35.3	+ 2.2	+ 6.2
Banking	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Insurance Carriers	7.3	6.6	+ 0.7	+ 10.6
Services	127.7	120.7	+ 7.0	+ 5.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.7	12.7	+ 1.0	+ 7.9
Health Services	37.7	35.8	+ 1.9	+ 5.3
Hospitals	12.8	12.2	+ 0.6	+ 4.9
Total Government	142.3	137.8	+ 4.5	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	12.2	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total State Government	43.9	41.0	+ 2.9	+ 7.1
State Education	15.1	14.4	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
Other State Government	28.8	26.6	+ 2.2	+ 8.3
Total Local Government	86.3	84.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.0
Local Education	58.9	58.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Other Local Government	27.4	26.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.2

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding and unpublishable components within each sector. All data are adjusted to a First Quarter, 1986 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1986

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek with an annual average of 41.1 increased 0.7 hour in 1986. Contributing to the increase were both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. The nondurable workweek at 40.8 reported the largest gain of 0.9 hour. Within nondurables, notable hourly upturns were recorded in textile mill products (+1.2), apparel and other textile products (+1.0), chemicals and allied products (+0.3), and paper and allied products (+0.2). Showing negative movement were food and kindred products, and printing and publishing, which experienced hourly losses of 0.8 and 0.6, respectively. Durables, at 41.7, were up 0.3 hour from the previous year's average of 41.4. Experiencing rises within durables were stone, clay, and glass products (+0.8); machinery, except electrical (+0.5); electrical and electronic equipment (+0.4); furniture and fixtures (+0.3), and instruments and related products (+0.3). All other industry groups registered declines.

Manufacturing's average hourly earnings for production workers, at $7.92, rose $0.31 above 1985's average of $7.61. Gains were seen in both durables and nondurables, with nondurables showing the largest rise of $0.33 to $7.84. All industry groups within nondurables reported increases. Notable advances were found in food and kindred products (+$0.55), printing and publishing (+$0.50), chemicals and allied products (+$0.49), and paper and allied products (+$0.48). Durables, at $8.09, increased by $0.27. Moderate gains were seen throughout the hard-good sector, with the largest upturns posted in fabricated metal products (+$0.36), furniture and fixtures (+$0.31); and stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.30).

Average weekly earnings rose $18.07 to $325.51, up from the previous year's figure of $307.44. Both the hard- and soft-good sectors registered increases. Nondurables' rise of $20.22 and durables' gain of $13.60 could be attributed to advances recorded in all industry groups of both sectors.

COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURING EARNINGS AND HOURS BY INDUSTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1985-1986

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY HOURS 1986	WEEKLY HOURS 1985	HOURLY EARNINGS 1986	HOURLY EARNINGS 1985	WEEKLY EARNINGS 1986	WEEKLY EARNINGS 1985
Manufacturing	41.1	40.4	$7.92	$7.61	$325.51	$307.44
Durable Goods	41.7	41.4	8.09	7.82	337.35	323.75
Lumber & Wood Products	41.9	42.4	7.27	7.12	304.61	301.89
Furniture & Fixtures	40.6	40.3	6.97	6.66	282.98	268.40
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	43.7	42.9	9.02	8.72	394.17	374.09
Fabricated Metal Prods.	40.1	40.4	8.00	7.64	320.80	308.66
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.3	41.8	8.44	8.30	357.01	346.94
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	40.2	39.8	7.30	7.19	293.46	286.16
Instruments & Related Products	39.8	39.5	7.88	7.65	313.62	302.18
Nondurable Goods	40.8	39.9	7.84	7.51	319.87	299.65
Food & Kindred Products	39.6	40.4	7.08	6.53	280.37	263.81
Textile Mill Products	41.3	40.1	7.28	7.07	300.66	283.51
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	37.7	36.7	5.21	5.05	196.42	185.34
Paper & Allied Products	44.2	44.0	11.92	11.44	526.86	503.36
Printing & Publishing	37.0	37.6	8.27	7.77	305.99	292.15
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.6	42.3	11.65	11.16	496.29	472.07

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit

MANUFACTURING OVERTIME HOURS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The twelve-month average of overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees was unchanged from 1985 to 1986. Nondurable-good manufacturers decreased overtime by 0.1 hour. Durable goods reported no change in overtime hours from twelve months earlier.

OVERTIME HOURS

	MFG.	DUR.	NONDUR.	MFG.	DUR.	NONDUR.
JAN.	3.1	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.5	4.5
FEB.	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6
MAR.	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.7
APR.	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.4
MAY	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5
JUN.	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5
JUL.	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.7
AUG.	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0
SEP.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
OCT.	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.9
NOV.	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.1
DEC.	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

POTENTIAL GROWTH INDUSTRIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

The following industry groups have been identified as those which are less concentrated in South Carolina than in the rest of the nation. In population, South Carolina comprises 1.38% of the national total. The following industries account for considerably less than this percentage compared with United States employment. Therefore, it can be suggested that these groups are potential growth industries for the state.

SIC	Title	S.C. as a Percent of U.S.
20	Food and Kindred Products	0.92%
21	Tobacco manufactures	0.85%
25	Furniture & fixtures	1.00%
27	Printing & publishing	0.68%
29	Petroleum Refining & related	0.22%
31	Leather & leather products	0.15%
33	Primary metal industries	0.98%
34	Fabricated metal products	1.03%
35	Machinery, except electrical	1.35%
36	Electric & electronic equipment	0.97%
37	Transportation equipment	0.39%
38	Instruments & related products	0.79%
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.96%
41	Local and interurban passenger transit	0.36%
42	Trucking and warehousing	1.17%
45	Transportation by air	0.03%
47	Transportation services	1.03%
48	Communication	0.94%
50	Wholesale trade-durable goods	0.89%
51	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	1.05%
53	General merchandise stores	1.21%
55	Automotive dealers and service stations	1.35%
56	Apparel and accessory stores	1.16%
58	Eating and drinking places	1.23%
59	Miscellaneous retail	1.23%
60	Banking	0.87%
62	Security, commodity brokers & services	0.30%
63	Insurance carriers	0.87%
64	Insurance agents, brokers & services	0.97%
65	Real Estate	1.14%
66	Combined real estate, insurance, etc.	0.78%
67	Holding and other investment offices	0.17%
72	Personal services	1.24%
73	Business services	0.89%
75	Auto repair, services & garages	1.01%
78	Motion pictures	0.61%
79	Amusement and Recreation services	1.10%
80	Health services	0.69%
81	Legal services	0.87%
82	Educational services	0.86%
83	Social services	0.88%
84	Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	0.33%
86	Membership organizations	0.76%
89	Miscellaneous services	0.82%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON

STATE	12-MONTH AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT ENDING JUNE 1986 EMPLOYMENT	RANK	12-MONTH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES ENDING JUNE 1986 WAGE	RANK
Alabama	1,351,665	23	$325.34	37
Alaska	205,279	49	$551.38	1
Arizona	1,267,794	25	$351.62	20
Arkansas	766,926	33	$300.47	46
California	11,103,727	1	$410.48	6
Colorado	1,347,349	24	$380.52	9
Connecticut	1,546,094	21	$418.75	4
Delaware	289,252	44	$369.52	12
Florida	4,419,160	6	$329.45	32
Georgia	2,484,336	12	$348.74	23
Hawaii	406,146	42	$325.70	36
Idaho	313,732	43	$312.35	41
Illinois	4,551,495	4	$405.41	7
Indiana	2,078,693	14	$358.98	18
Iowa	1,014,096	29	$311.08	42
Kansas	923,479	31	$335.61	29
Kentucky	1,171,284	27	$325.79	35
Louisiana	1,485,078	22	$349.11	22
Maine	439,171	40	$299.76	47
Marvland	1,749,067	19	$365.27	14
Massachusetts	2,832,797	10	$386.21	8
Michigan 1/	3,444,286	8	$429.49	3
Minnesota	1,784,225	18	$368.66	13
Mississippi	796,970	32	$287.38	49
Missouri	1,999,398	15	$354.61	19
Montana	253,153	45	$300.53	44
Nebraska	611,307	34	$300.50	45
Nevada	443,059	39	$351.04	21
New Hampshire	461,659	38	$335.38	30
New Jersey	3,287,555	9	$414.34	5
New Mexico	475,087	37	$322.30	38
New York	7,565,504	2	$433.14	2
North Carolina	2,608,053	11	$317.13	39
North Dakota	222,141	47	$297.24	48
Ohio	4,208,844	7	$375.21	11
Oklahoma	1,077,821	28	$347.70	25
Oregon	988,508	30	$342.59	27
Pennsylvania	4,500,281	5	$361.43	17
Rhode Island	421,259	41	$327.36	33
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,245,865	26	$308.45	43
South Dakota	224,385	46	$265.33	50
Tennessee	1,799,385	17	$326.33	34
Texas	6,385,752	3	$378.66	10
Utah	561,733	35	$333.48	31
Vermont	218,324	48	$312.97	40
Virginia	2,271,601	13	$343.53	26
Washington	1,624,105	20	$363.88	16
West Virginia	554,259	36	$348.03	24
Wisconsin	1,916,021	16	$341.90	28
Wyoming	192,059	50	$364.91	15
U.S. Average	95,039,435		$371.55	

1/ Data estimated for one quarter.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ES-202 12-Month Moving Averages. Period ending June, 1986.

1995 Projected Nonagricultural Employment in South Carolina
(Data rounded to the nearest thousand)

Industries	Actual 1986	Projected 1995
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,338,400	1,662,000
Total Private	N/A	N/A
Construction	88,100	105,000
Manufacturing	364,000	360,000
Durable Goods	120,100	135,000
Lumber and Wood Products	15,300	17,000
Fabricated Metal Products	15,000	17,000
Machinery, Except Electrical	29,000	31,000
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20,300	23,000
Nondurable Goods	243,900	225,000
Food and Kindred Products	15,500	19,000
Textile Mill Products	103,200	85,000
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45,000	40,000
Paper and Allied Products	15,900	18,000
Chemical and Allied Products	32,400	33,000
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20,900	22,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	56,100	71,000
Trucking and Warehousing	16,500	21,000
Communication	12,600	N/A
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	15,200	21,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	291,800	430,000
Wholesale Trade	56,400	74,000
Retail Trade	235,400	356,000
General Merchandise Stores	29,800	32,000
Food Stores	40,800	51,000
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	61,000	81,000
Insurance Carriers	13,300	N/A
Services	222,600	346,000
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21,000	31,000
Health Services	45,700	61,000
Total Government	253,300	267,000
Total Federal Government	38,300	40,000
Total State Government	81,600	83,000
State Education	48,800	34,000
Other State Government	32,800	49,000
Total Local Government	133,400	144,000
Local Education	55,900	84,000
Other Local Government	77,500	60,000

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION 1980-1990

Many different factors influence occupational trends in South Carolina. The dominant factor is the demand for goods and services by consumers, business, and government. Also affecting occupational employment are technology, organization and the supply-demand conditions of other occupations. Occupations are grouped into nine major categories: 1) professional, technical and kindred; 2) managers and officials; 3) sales; 4) clerical; 5) craft and kindred; 6) operatives; 7) service; 8) laborers, except farm; and 9) farmers and farm workers.

In 1980, total employment in all occupations was estimated at 1,239,200. By 1990, total employment is projected to be 1,453,830, an increase of 17.3%, or 214,630 workers.

A combination of two factors create the average annual job openings for a particular occupation. First are openings due to new jobs resulting from expansion in the economy. The second component includes openings resulting from worker separations from the labor force due to retirement, disability, death, or other reasons. Total average annual openings should number approximately 60,930 between 1980 and 1990, with an estimated 35% or 21,090 openings, due to growth. The remaining 65%, or 39,840, will result from separations from the labor force. The largest number of annual openings will occur in service occupations (16,480), and clerical occupations (11,195), together representing over 45% of the total average annual openings. Occupations with a higher percentage of female workers traditionally have had higher replacement needs, since women have been more likely to withdraw from the labor force because of family responsibilities. This difference is declining, however, because female labor force participation rate are increasing, and women are staying in the labor force longer and withdrawing less often for family obligations.

Professional and technical workers represent almost 14% of the jobs added through 1990. These occupations are expected to add 29,450 workers, a change of over 17%. Table 5 shows that half of the occupations in this category are health professionals and technicians. The growing professions in health and medicine will be greatly affected by the aging of the population and its greater health consciousness. The largest change in this category is for professional nurses, which will add 3,930 new workers. Average annual openings in this category account for over 13% of the total. The most openings (1,045) will occur for elementary school teachers.

Managers and officials represent nearly 10% of the total net change. This category will increase 22.4% for an additional 21,250 workers. Table 5 shows two occupations, restaurant managers and store managers, that will add 4,000 workers each. Changes in business size and organizational structure have resulted in divergent growth trends among managers. Restaurant managers will account for an increase of 4,500 workers, and represent the fastest growth, 93.5%, within the category. Managers and officials should contribute almost 10% of the total employment growth.

Increasing sales employment represents over 8% of the total change. Occupations in this category are expected to increase by 17,410, or about 27%. Factors influencing growth in sales occupations are a growing population and business expansion. These factors, in conjunction with the increased expansion and longer operating hours of retail merchandising facilities in surburban areas, will continue to increase the demand for sales workers. Changing techniques in merchandising, self-service, and computerized checkout counters, will temper the demand for sales workers. Sales clerks will show the third largest change of all occupations, representing 9,310 workers. Average annual openings in this category will contribute almost 8% of the total openings.

Clerical workers will change by 43,710, or about 23%. This represents over 20% of the total change. Technological developments in information precessing systems, office equipment, and communication systems are expected to temper employment growth of various clerical occupations. However, these developments won't affect clerical workers who deal with personal or public contact. Demand will also increase for clericals because of rapid expansion in medical and health services, and miscellaneous business services. Cashiers will increase by 8,750 representing the fourth largest net change for all occupations. The average annual openings of 11,195 for clerical workers will account for over 18% of total openings.

Craft and kindred workers are expected to increase employment nearly 9%, or 14,500 workers. This represents almost 7% of the total change for all occupations. Construction trades employment is expected to increase, fueled by growth in the coastal areas. Mechanics and repairers will expand from an increased need to repair automobiles, computers, office machines, appliances, and industrial machinery. Average annual openings should be 4,890 for 8% of total occupational openings.

Operatives will grow about 2%, or 3,840 workers. This represents nearly 7% of total growth. Transportation operatives are expected to increase faster than average as the transportation industry expands. In contrast, operatives, except transportation, are on a decline due to improved technology creating higher productivity. Foreign competition has kept domestic inventories high, thereby forcing layoffs and reducing employment further. There will be significant growth for truck drivers, and delivery and route workers. Average annual openings for operatives are 5,290, nearly 9% of total openings. It is noteworthy that operatives are the sole occupational category where average annual openings are larger than the net change in employment. Ninety-five percent of the openings will be due to separation from the labor force.

The largest growth is seen in service occupations, where a change of over 41% will account for 76,000 new workers. This represents over 35% of the total net change. Reasons for this large increase are the population growth, expansion of business activity, increased leisure time, and a rising level of disposable income. Three service occupations are among the top five for net change in employment. They are as follows: waiters/waitresses (13,810); food preparers, fast food (10,850); and cleaning service workers (8,690). Food preparers are also the fastest growing occupation with an increase of nearly 106%. Service occupations should also provide 16,840 openings each year. This category represents the largest average annual openings, with 27% of the projected total openings for all occupations.

Laborers will account for approximately 5% of the total change of all occupations. Employment demand in this occupational category will be affected by rising worker output, resulting from the increasing substitution of machinery for manual labor. Employment will increase about 11%, representing 9,980 workers. Some 4,270 average annual openings are expected, representing 7% of openings for all occupations.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	1980 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DIST.	1990 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DIST.	1980-1990 NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,239,200	100.0	1,453,830	100.0	214,630	17.3
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	170,730	13.7	200,270	13.8	29,540	17.3
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	94,930	7.7	116,180	8.0	21,250	22.4
SALES WORKERS	65,760	5.3	83,170	5.7	17,410	26.5
CLERICAL WORKERS	194,660	15.8	238,370	16.5	43,710	22.5
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	165,350	13.3	179,850	12.3	14,500	8.8
OPERATIVES	262,750	21.2	266,590	18.3	3,840	1.5
SERVICE WORKERS	185,020	14.9	261,020	17.9	76,000	41.1
LABORERS, EXCLUDING FARM	94,260	7.6	104,240	7.2	9,980	10.6
FARMERS & FARM WORKERS	5,720	0.5	4,120	0.3	- 1,600	-28.0

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990

INDUSTRY TITLE	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,239,200	1,453,830	214,630	17.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	20,890	15,030	- 5,860	-28.1
MINING	1,880	1,950	70	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	73,650	79,840	6,190	8.4
MANUFACTURING	390,510	380,590	- 9,920	- 2.5
DURABLE GOODS	118,160	130,280	12,120	10.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	14,710	13,910	- 800	- 5.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	4,790	5,310	520	10.9
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	10,990	12,350	1,360	12.4
PRIMARY METALS	6,200	7,050	850	13.7
FABRICATED METALS	13,890	15,660	1,770	12.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	31,770	34,010	2,240	7.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	22,040	25,110	3,070	13.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	2,990	5,290	2,330	76.9
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	5,950	6,500	550	9.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	4,830	5,090	260	5.4

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
(continued)

INDUSTRY TITLE	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
NONDURABLE GOODS	272,350	250,310	-22,040	-8.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	14,590	16,480	1,890	13.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS	450	460	10	2.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	137,630	100,620	-37,010	-26.9
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	46,570	46,610	40	0.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,270	16,280	2,010	14.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	7,380	9,890	2,510	34.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	33,210	36,010	2,800	8.4
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	410	470	60	14.6
RUBBER & MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS	17,750	23,420	5,670	31.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	62,280	73,680	11,400	18.3
TRANSPORTATION 1/	30,360	36,330	5,970	19.7
COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	31,920	36,570	4,650	14.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	228,260	325,550	97,290	42.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	50,030	61,490	11,460	22.9
RETAIL TRADE	178,230	264,060	85,830	48.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	48,230	63,910	15,680	32.5
SERVICES 2/	321,360	406,510	85,150	26.5
GOVERNMENT	92,140	106,770	14,630	15.9

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES EMPLOYEES
2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATION EMPLOYEES

TOTAL MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH		OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	
		ACTUAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	ACTUAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	60,930	21,090	35	39,840	65
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	8,190	2,890	34	5,390	66
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	5,940	2,090	35	3,850	65
SALES WORKERS	4,540	1,740	38	2,800	62
CLERICAL WORKERS	11,200	4,330	39	6,870	61
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	4,890	1,390	28	3,500	72
OPERATIVES	5,290	250	5	5,040	95
SERVICE WORKERS	16,480	7,570	46	8,910	54
LABORERS, EXC. FARMS	4,270	990	23	3,280	77
FARMERS & FARM WORKERS	140	-160	-114	300	214

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

OCCUPATIONS[1/] WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
1980 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1980	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1990	PROJECTED CHANGE 1980-90	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
WEAVERS	10,650	7,320	-3,330	-100
LOOM FIXERS	4,820	3,310	-1,510	- 60
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	3,240	2,340	- 900	- 40
SPINNERS, FRAME	6,480	4,700	-1,780	- 30
BATTERY LOADERS	2,550	1,740	- 810	- 30
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,220	1,530	- 690	- 20
DOFFERS	5,550	4,140	-1,410	- 10
CLOTH GRADERS	1,800	1,250	- 550	- 10
SLASHER TENDERS	1,020	680	- 340	- 10
MIXERS/BLENDERS, CHEMICALS	1,830	1,700	- 130	- 10
FISHERS, HUNTERS, TRAPPERS	300	210	- 90	- 10

1/ OCCUPATIONS ARE RANKED IN ASCENDING ORDER BY AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

NOTE: TEN OF THE 11 DECLINING OCCUPATIONS ARE TEXTILE RELATED. GAINS FROM OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS WERE CANCELLED OUT BY THE DOWNWARD MOVEMENT IN OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,239,200	1,453,830	214,630	17.3	60,935	21,095	39,840
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	170,730	200,270	29,540	17.3	8,190	2,890	5,300
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	11,650	15,580	3,930	33.7	940	395	545
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	6,960	9,380	2,420	34.7	560	240	320
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY	21,450	22,540	1,090	5.0	1,045	110	935
ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS	6,200	7,260	1,070	17.2	285	105	180
PHYSICIANS/SURGEONS	2,910	3,860	1,000	32.6	145	95	50
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1,540	2,340	800	52.1	150	80	70
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	1,230	1,730	500	40.8	90	50	40
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	970	1,360	390	40.3	70	40	30
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	570	870	300	51.7	55	30	25
LAW CLERKS	440	650	210	48.5	40	20	20
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	410	620	210	50.7	40	20	20
SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	210	420	200	96.6	30	20	10
DANCE INSTRUCTORS	200	340	140	70.9	30	15	15
TRAVEL AGENTS	180	310	130	68.4	20	10	10
INHALAION THERAPISTS	220	340	120	57.6	20	10	10
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	290	410	120	40.4	20	10	10
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	94,930	116,180	21,250	22.4	5,940	2,095	3,845
MANAGERS, RESTAURANTS, COFFEE SHOPS, ETC.	4,810	9,300	4,500	93.5	700	450	250
STORE MANAGERS	13,660	17,810	4,150	30.3	1,025	415	610
SALES WORKERS	67,760	83,170	17,410	26.5	4,540	1,735	2,800
SALES CLERKS	27,280	36,590	9,310	34.1	2,160	930	1,230
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	4,090	5,065	1,000	23.7	230	95	135
SALES AGENTS, REAL ESTATE	1,010	1,450	440	43.9	105	45	60
CLERICAL WORKERS	194,660	238,370	43,710	22.5	11,195	4,325	6,870
CASHIERS	23,130	31,880	8,750	37.4	1,790	875	915
SECRETARIES	26,780	32,240	5,460	20.4	1,875	545	1,330
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	22,900	27,590	4,690	20.4	1,300	470	830
BOOKKEEPERS	9,180	11,430	2,250	24.5	580	225	355

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990 (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
STOCK CLERKS-WAREHOUSE, ETC.	8,980	10,640	1,660	18.4	395	165	230
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	7,870	9,470	1,610	20.4	460	160	300
TYPISTS	6,530	8,110	1,590	24.3	400	160	240
BANK TELLERS	5,210	6,670	1,560	30.4	330	155	175
RECEPTIONISTS	3,900	5,160	1,260	32.4	315	125	190
DESK CLERKS	1,550	2,750	1,200	77.2	205	120	85
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	5,410	6,590	1,180	21.8	235	120	115
INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	1,100	1,550	450	41.4	90	45	45
RATERS	360	510	150	40.0	25	15	10
REAL ESTATE CLERKS	200	310	110	56.5	20	10	10
CREDIT REPORTERS	190	280	90	48.1	15	10	5
INSURANCE CHECKERS	180	260	80	43.1	15	10	5
RATE CLERKS, FREIGHT	120	180	60	53.7	10	5	5
MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	110	160	50	48.1	10	5	5
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	165,350	179,850	14,500	8.8	4,890	1,390	3,500
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GENERAL UTILITY	11,310	13,420	2,110	18.6	415	210	205
AUTOMOTATIVE MECHANICS	8,610	9,810	1,200	13.9	285	120	165
PLUMBERS AND/OR PIPEFITTERS	6,010	7,130	1,120	18.5	245	110	135
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS/REPAIRERS	670	1,140	470	69.9	65	45	20
OFFICE MACHINE/CASH REGISTER SERVICES	570	810	240	42.0	40	25	15
DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	280	440	160	54.9	20	15	5
OPTICIANS, LENS GRINDERS, POLISHERS	340	480	140	41.8	30	15	15
SHIPFITTERS	320	460	140	41.6	25	15	10
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	300	430	130	44.1	20	15	5
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	290	420	130	44.8	25	15	10
PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INSTALLERS/REPAIRERS	120	200	80	61.4	10	10	*
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	100	160	60	50.0	10	5	5
MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	120	180	60	49.5	5	5	*
JEWELERS/SILVERSMITHS	150	220	60	40.5	15	5	10
WATCHMAKERS	120	180	50	40.0	10	5	5

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990 (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
OPERATIVES	262,750	266,590	3,840	1.5	5,290	250	5,040
DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS	10,080	13,850	3,770	37.4	600	375	225
TRUCK DRIVERS	19,670	22,980	3,320	16.8	700	330	370
BAGGERS	5,130	6,630	1,500	29.1	290	150	140
LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS	320	460	140	44.3	30	15	15
SERVICE WORKERS	185,020	261,020	76,000	41.1	16,480	7,750	8,910
WAITERS/WAITRESSES	13,490	26,130	13,810	94.3	2,045	1,380	665
FOOD PREPARERS, FAST FOOD	10,270	21,120	10,850	105.7	1,635	1,085	550
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	33,820	42,500	8,690	25.6	2,425	870	1,555
NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	13,820	18,760	4,930	35.6	1,075	495	580
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/FAST FOOD	4,750	9,360	4,610	96.9	710	460	250
GUARDS AND DOORKEEPERS	8,750	13,360	4,610	52.6	1,290	460	830
KITCHEN HELPERS	8,480	12,710	4,230	49.8	790	420	370
COOKS, RESTAURANTS	4,090	8,030	3,940	96.1	610	395	215
COUNTER ATTENDANTS	2,060	3,750	1,690	81.8	170	170	*
DINING ROOM ATTENDANTS, BAR HELPERS	1,690	3,270	1,580	93.2	190	155	35
BARTENDERS	1,540	2,960	1,420	92.1	190	140	50
NONWORKING SUPERVISORS, SERVICE	3,010	4,190	1,180	39.4	200	120	80
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	5,840	6,960	1,120	19.1	335	110	225
LIFEGUARDS	720	1,290	570	78.5	75	55	20
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL AND MOTEL	1,040	1,490	450	42.6	105	45	60
GAME/RIDE OPERATORS, CONCESSION WORKERS	410	790	380	94.5	55	40	15
RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	620	970	350	57.1	50	35	15
PANTRY, SANDWICH &/OR COFFEE MAKERS	280	560	270	96.1	40	25	15
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	590	840	250	43.5	50	25	25
BAKERS, BREAD AND/OR PASTRY	370	600	230	62.5	40	25	15
BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS	200	330	130	66.1	25	15	10
LABORERS	94,260	104,240	9,980	10.6	4,270	990	3,280
GARDENERS AND GROUNDSKEEPERS	9,110	11,100	1,980	21.7	850	200	650
STOCK CLERK, SALES FLOOR	5,870	7,500	1,620	27.6	285	160	125
HELPERS, TRADE	15,180	16,410	1,230	8.1	510	125	385

1/ OCCUPATIONS WITH NET CHANGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 1,000 AND/OR PERCENT CHANGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 40%, RANKED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF NET CHANGE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

People change jobs. A recent national study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that only four out of ten workers have been employed with the same employer for over five years. Turnover in jobs is a function of many factors: career advancement; job dissatisfaction; automation; budgets; and other variables (retirement, illness, etc.).

The best labor turnover measure in South Carolina is the individual wage records submitted quarterly by employers covered by the Employment Security Law (as a requisite for Unemployment Insurance coverage). Wage items are reviewed by establishment each quarter to determine new hires, separations, and recalls.

New hiring activity parallels economic growth. The data and graphs on ensuing pages reflect both the total number of new hires and the rate expressed as a proportion of employment. The source used in this study defines a new hire as an employee wage item for a given employer that did not appear in any of the previous four quarters for that same employer. Thus, this measure counts both expansion and replacement hiring.

The separation from a job could be the result of a voluntary (found new job, withdrawal from the labor force, etc.) or involuntary (layoff, firing, etc.) action. In this study, a wage item that appeared in the previous quarter but did not show in the present quarter is considered a separation.

A rehire is a new wage item which was on the payroll in any of the first three of the previous four quarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR TURNOVER AND RATES
1982 to 1986 (in thousands)

	NEW HIRES			SEPARATIONS			REHIRES		
YEAR	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG
1982	642.6	111.3	531.4	871.0	187.5	683.4	128.2	28.6	99.7
RATE:	4.8	2.5	6.0	6.5	4.2	7.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
1983	672.1	118.8	553.2	790.6	145.2	645.4	131.5	31.5	99.9
RATE:	5.0	4.0	7.2	6.0	3.4	7.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
1984	839.1	159.3	676.3	963.3	192.8	766.4	123.6	27.4	95.7
RATE:	5.7	3.4	6.8	6.6	4.2	7.7	0.8	0.6	1.0
1985	885.3	130.2	755.1	1,097.4	193.9	903.5	147.9	30.4	117.5
RATE:	5.9	2.9	7.1	7.3	4.3	8.5	1.0	0.7	1.1
1986	926.6	148.1	778.5	1,114.3	182.2	932.0	142.0	30.6	11.5
RATE:	6.0	3.3	7.0	7.2	4.0	8.4	0.9	0.7	1.0

For more information about these special labor market data, contact the S.C. Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Economic Analysis Unit at 803-737-2660.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEW HIRE RATES
YEAR 1986

	TOTAL NONAG. EMPLOYMENT	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	5.97	3.31	2.47	11.76	3.34	9.02	4.82	6.27	2.50
ABBEVILLE	3.42	2.31	----	7.01	0.72	8.25	6.50	3.36	2.06
AIKEN	4.50	1.52	1.33	8.10	3.41	9.38	4.03	5.79	2.91
ALLENDALE	5.94	6.82	----	8.72	1.76	6.31	2.46	4.47	5.83
ANDERSON	5.60	3.45	0.00	9.96	3.22	8.79	4.21	6.59	2.48
BAMBERG	4.21	4.53	----	8.61	2.21	7.08	2.57	2.95	2.26
BARNWELL	4.90	3.35	----	9.05	1.50	8.24	3.08	4.22	2.75
BEAUFORT	8.18	5.24	----	8.69	4.73	10.82	7.96	7.87	2.28
BERKELEY	5.22	3.07	3.84	9.73	2.30	10.38	10.44	5.22	1.24
CALHOUN	3.02	2.07	8.33	11.34	1.66	7.64	1.20	2.91	2.45
CHARLESTON	6.76	2.48	3.33	11.52	5.15	9.80	6.08	6.63	1.58
CHEROKEE	4.56	3.15	2.31	10.33	2.37	9.10	3.85	3.91	2.05
CHESTER	3.34	1.70	----	8.32	2.07	6.18	2.12	4.43	2.17
CHESTERFIELD	4.24	3.50	1.84	12.22	2.36	7.22	4.11	4.08	3.35
CLARENDON	5.68	6.32	----	7.99	1.87	6.85	3.89	4.50	2.84
COLLETON	5.34	3.96	4.15	8.30	1.30	8.04	4.57	4.57	2.95
DARLINGTON	4.16	2.12	----	7.91	2.88	7.46	3.77	4.58	2.78
DILLON	5.01	4.04	----	15.48	2.02	7.99	4.19	3.41	2.27
DORCHESTER	6.38	3.48	4.05	13.14	5.77	9.67	4.63	5.97	2.57
EDGEFIELD	4.31	3.93	----	8.33	2.19	6.78	2.27	3.50	3.71
FAIRFIELD	5.37	7.30	3.90	9.36	1.05	7.80	3.64	4.76	1.98
FLORENCE	5.38	3.40	5.31	9.75	3.29	7.92	4.00	5.32	2.27
GEORGETOWN	6.43	4.67	1.54	13.24	5.02	9.60	4.84	4.59	2.65
GREENVILLE	6.39	4.12	2.68	10.12	3.46	8.41	3.43	7.62	3.22
GREENWOOD	4.47	2.45	2.31	8.16	2.21	8.93	4.09	4.38	2.63
HAMPTON	4.54	2.90	2.94	11.73	3.81	7.42	2.15	3.36	3.01
HORRY	9.51	4.33	0.93	12.00	3.62	12.55	8.57	9.06	3.69
JASPER	6.85	5.54	7.45	8.71	1.37	10.57	2.86	6.62	2.23
KERSHAW	4.75	2.99	1.44	9.19	4.40	7.73	3.50	5.21	2.55
LANCASTER	3.33	1.54	4.71	10.26	1.37	8.00	3.36	3.53	2.81
LAURENS	3.55	2.31	2.77	8.94	1.60	7.44	3.15	3.83	2.34
LEE	3.16	1.80	----	7.10	4.92	5.24	3.09	3.60	1.93
LEXINGTON	6.24	3.51	2.22	11.84	4.22	9.17	4.54	5.81	3.46
MCCORMICK	3.13	2.48	----	9.30	3.42	5.87	1.59	2.12	2.69
MARION	4.37	3.86	0.00	12.32	3.18	7.76	2.93	2.88	2.64
MARLBORO	3.89	3.55	1.42	13.06	2.24	7.14	3.50	2.85	2.24
NEWBERRY	5.08	4.45	----	8.63	3.94	7.48	3.47	4.45	2.45
OCONEE	4.74	3.74	----	9.83	1.39	8.48	10.12	5.01	3.34
ORANGEBURG	4.90	3.23	5.76	11.23	3.60	8.18	3.58	4.12	2.91
PICKENS	5.18	3.61	1.82	9.74	3.88	8.99	4.07	4.50	2.61
RICHLAND	6.04	4.07	2.78	11.80	1.99	9.13	4.15	6.41	2.25
SALUDA	4.85	3.95	----	10.50	4.33	6.47	3.19	4.74	1.63
SPARTANBURG	5.29	2.81	2.35	9.33	3.65	8.67	3.84	6.34	2.92
SUMTER	5.41	3.28	----	10.49	3.76	8.14	3.75	5.28	1.80
UNION	4.21	2.54	9.84	14.67	3.05	8.10	2.45	6.35	1.61
WILLIAMSBURG	3.85	2.94	----	9.20	1.86	6.51	2.46	3.23	2.91
YORK	6.79	4.16	----	13.75	1.67	10.04	3.86	8.11	2.89

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Economic Analysis Unit

SOUTH CAROLINA SEPARATION RATES
YEAR 1986

	TOTAL NONAG. EMPLOYMENT	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	7.18	4.07	3.46	14.66	5.34	10.10	5.22	7.85	2.83
ABBEVILLE	5.23	4.57	----	8.44	1.81	8.77	6.98	4.55	4.98
AIKEN	6.37	3.18	2.09	11.38	5.08	10.41	4.34	8.90	2.93
ALLENDALE	6.23	5.36	----	8.66	2.21	8.80	3.55	7.20	3.60
ANDERSON	6.11	3.70	0.00	12.06	4.19	9.41	4.50	7.00	3.35
BAMBERG	5.56	5.90	----	11.71	4.03	9.06	3.43	3.96	2.87
BARNWELL	5.78	4.20	----	11.22	2.47	8.53	4.87	4.53	4.79
BEAUFORT	9.74	7.35	----	12.39	5.50	12.47	8.53	9.00	2.30
BERKELEY	6.38	3.71	10.50	15.31	3.32	11.73	12.43	5.45	1.67
CALHOUN	3.53	2.09	0.00	12.78	3.32	9.57	2.26	5.09	2.27
CHARLESTON	8.12	2.82	50.00	15.05	9.31	10.98	5.99	7.83	2.56
CHEROKEE	5.36	3.59	2.31	13.82	2.94	10.20	4.49	5.05	2.13
CHESTER	4.46	3.00	----	10.40	2.16	7.25	2.99	5.21	2.72
CHESTERFIELD	5.57	3.46	4.67	17.29	4.77	8.10	4.72	10.76	3.80
CLARENDON	6.54	5.63	----	13.75	3.24	7.68	4.91	5.39	3.69
COLLETON	7.50	5.59	8.03	15.14	7.45	10.18	5.75	6.34	3.38
DARLINGTON	5.16	2.99	----	9.72	3.10	7.92	4.43	6.55	2.75
DILLON	6.90	4.66	----	20.27	3.35	8.39	4.79	8.58	7.63
DORCHESTER	7.85	5.14	2.70	18.32	7.25	10.70	5.57	7.11	2.93
EDGEFIELD	5.95	4.77	----	37.25	4.69	7.90	2.01	4.97	3.85
FAIRFIELD	7.30	7.22	2.29	13.73	8.75	9.25	3.77	5.85	2.66
FLORENCE	6.47	4.24	4.59	12.41	4.54	9.05	4.48	6.52	2.43
GEORGETOWN	8.52	6.77	2.46	19.55	10.63	11.00	6.69	5.56	2.80
GREENVILLE	7.57	4.97	2.51	12.49	4.86	9.37	3.82	9.31	3.20
GREENWOOD	5.40	3.28	1.85	10.25	3.10	10.36	3.55	5.17	2.48
HAMPTON	5.57	3.54	11.76	15.07	5.13	9.00	3.07	4.08	3.31
HORRY	11.18	4.33	0.93	17.89	4.67	13.45	10.00	11.17	3.06
JASPER	8.72	7.07	3.53	14.50	1.68	12.57	4.92	8.58	2.64
KERSHAW	5.52	3.51	2.79	11.29	4.90	8.42	4.30	6.54	2.80
LANCASTER	4.48	2.80	5.49	12.13	3.05	8.56	3.07	4.90	3.82
LAURENS	4.39	2.98	2.47	12.20	5.05	7.37	3.42	5.82	2.38
LEE	5.91	2.50	----	11.73	7.05	6.56	4.30	11.02	2.95
LEXINGTON	7.37	4.31	2.49	14.35	5.12	10.07	5.23	6.87	7.09
MCCORMICK	4.66	3.18	----	17.68	4.88	10.92	4.23	3.21	2.91
MARION	5.45	4.51	7.14	13.38	5.17	8.86	4.32	4.65	3.67
MARLBORO	6.62	6.27	4.55	15.43	3.06	8.33	4.21	7.38	2.85
NEWBERRY	5.88	5.18	----	9.92	5.96	8.51	4.11	4.97	2.72
OCONEE	5.28	3.89	----	12.56	2.80	8.74	7.72	6.22	3.94
ORANGEBURG	6.02	4.15	10.79	16.20	5.12	9.34	3.96	5.11	2.93
PICKENS	5.95	4.33	1.96	11.99	4.81	10.03	4.13	4.79	4.02
RICHLAND	7.34	4.30	2.84	13.81	4.57	10.31	4.61	8.62	2.20
SALUDA	6.11	4.78	----	14.41	5.88	7.22	3.86	6.25	3.53
SPARTANBURG	6.13	3.50	1.39	10.80	4.44	9.57	4.16	7.45	2.52
SUMTER	6.82	4.72	----	13.33	4.81	9.52	4.05	6.76	1.92
UNION	4.59	2.98	14.75	16.33	4.07	9.14	3.61	5.58	2.41
WILLIAMSBURG	4.74	3.15	----	13.29	2.60	8.28	2.77	4.38	3.65
YORK	7.50	3.98	----	15.21	3.02	9.70	3.67	10.40	3.50

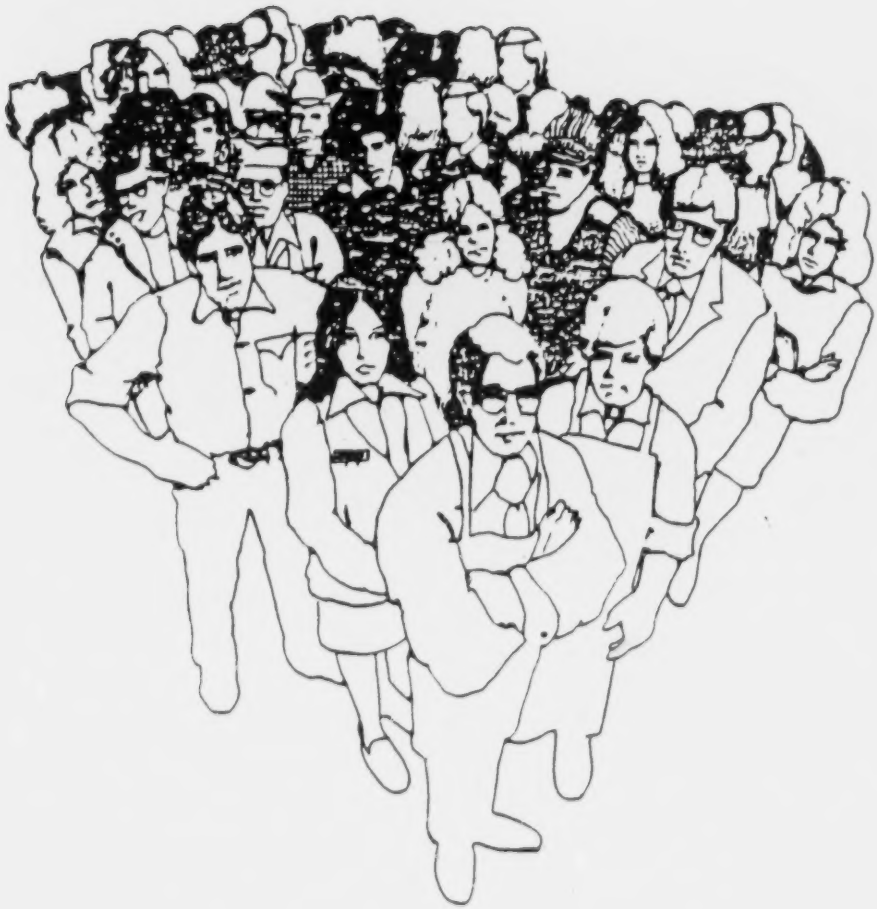
Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Economic Analysis Unit

SOUTH CAROLINA REHIRE RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1985

	TOTAL NONAG. EMPLOYMENT	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	0.98	0.68	0.49	1.49	1.20	0.98	0.66	1.32	0.53
ABBEVILLE	0.96	0.80	----	2.05	2.06	1.03	0.62	1.30	0.77
AIKEN	0.75	0.39	0.51	1.15	0.49	0.97	0.77	1.21	0.40
ALLENDALE	1.26	1.43	----	1.71	0.20	1.30	0.79	1.13	0.89
ANDERSON	0.87	0.69	0.00	1.49	0.52	0.89	0.86	1.19	0.61
BAMBERG	1.03	1.03	----	2.26	0.34	1.13	0.33	1.11	0.79
BARNWELL	0.74	0.47	----	0.82	0.83	1.03	0.51	1.18	0.60
BEAUFORT	1.02	1.87	----	1.08	0.71	1.09	0.96	1.02	0.41
BERKELEY	1.00	0.52	1.13	1.54	0.43	0.93	0.87	1.92	0.52
CALHOUN	0.59	0.31	0.00	0.78	0.16	1.94	0.00	1.00	0.53
CHARLESTON	1.03	0.37	0.00	1.22	3.41	0.98	0.83	1.00	0.34
CHEROKEE	0.62	04.5	0.27	1.16	0.30	0.96	0.71	0.86	0.22
CHESTER	0.71	0.50	----	1.92	0.47	0.89	0.38	1.07	0.60
CHESTERFIELD	0.80	0.54	0.94	1.31	1.36	1.25	0.78	1.25	0.56
CLARENDON	0.91	0.74	----	0.84	1.52	1.08	0.79	0.97	0.72
COLLETON	1.18	1.49	0.46	1.72	0.63	0.96	0.78	1.34	0.37
DARLINGTON	1.31	0.71	----	1.29	4.47	1.13	0.60	1.67	0.54
DILLON	1.24	1.13	----	2.60	1.35	1.14	0.88	1.26	1.99
DORCHESTER	0.85	0.54	1.27	1.51	0.66	0.86	0.57	1.20	0.55
EDGEFIELD	0.82	0.57	----	0.55	0.38	1.11	0.22	1.47	0.51
FAIRFIELD	0.85	0.53	0.25	2.14	0.17	0.99	0.92	1.43	1.83
FLORENCE	0.90	0.68	0.54	1.48	1.53	1.12	0.46	0.86	0.49
GEORGETOWN	1.50	0.94	0.32	1.18	8.53	1.28	0.76	1.29	0.56
GREENVILLE	1.16	0.68	0.39	1.54	0.63	0.88	0.58	2.30	0.65
GREENWOOD	0.97	0.88	0.00	1.55	0.52	1.08	0.92	1.09	0.53
HAMPTON	0.90	0.59	0.00	2.01	0.43	1.26	0.45	1.05	0.52
HORRY	1.34	0.90	0.00	1.38	0.69	1.30	0.93	1.83	0.53
JASPER	1.31	0.72	0.46	2.90	0.35	1.49	0.54	1.17	1.15
KERSHAW	0.90	0.70	0.48	1.78	0.55	0.96	0.73	1.21	0.48
LANCASTER	0.70	0.44	0.00	1.44	0.26	0.92	0.52	1.28	0.79
LAURENS	0.69	0.55	0.45	1.88	0.35	0.79	0.54	1.03	0.50
LEE	1.43	0.49	----	2.70	1.59	1.02	0.27	1.62	4.54
LEXINGTON	0.97	0.69	0.37	1.59	0.69	0.91	0.62	1.32	0.51
MCCORMICK	1.08	0.90	----	4.29	0.23	1.27	2.38	0.85	0.98
MARION	1.45	1.45	0.00	2.68	2.63	1.95	0.73	1.07	1.09
MARLBORO	0.95	0.91	0.69	2.87	0.66	1.11	0.36	1.04	0.41
NEWBERRY	0.87	0.84	----	1.37	0.43	0.94	0.67	1.04	0.40
OCONEE	0.80	0.64	----	1.42	0.16	1.15	0.93	1.32	0.74
ORANGEBURG	1.01	0.71	1.34	1.14	0.49	1.20	0.59	1.36	0.99
PICKENS	0.87	0.79	0.27	1.55	0.72	0.84	0.77	0.93	0.57
RICHLAND	0.80	0.55	0.06	1.33	0.35	0.85	0.50	1.09	0.42
SALUDA	1.25	0.72	----	2.17	0.88	1.40	1.03	1.94	1.20
SPARTANBURG	0.81	0.56	0.41	1.52	0.51	0.90	0.68	1.13	0.68
SUMTER	0.90	0.56	0.91	1.29	1.12	0.84	0.78	1.36	0.41
UNION	1.68	2.14	0.00	2.66	0.74	0.92	0.40	1.29	0.48
WILLIAMSBURG	1.12	0.76	----	1.63	0.94	1.50	0.60	1.54	0.70
YORK	0.95	0.80	----	1.94	0.24	0.90	0.61	1.34	0.68

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Economic Analysis Unit

UNEMPLOYMENT PROFILES



INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission provides a stabilizing effect upon the state's economy by administering the UI Program in South Carolina. The primary functions of the UI Division are to determine those employers who are liable under the South Carolina Employment Security Law, to collect taxes and maintain records on those employers, and to pay unemployment insurance benefits to eligible workers who become unemployed. These workers comprise the insured unemployed.

Insured unemployment differs from total unemployment in that the former is concerned only with workers covered by the South Carolina Employment Security Law (approximately 90% of the work force in the state). The insured unemployment rate (IUR) measures the number of people filing claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The IUR is computed by dividing the number of insured unemployed by covered employment. The total unemployment rate (TUR) measures the total number of people able, available, and actively seeking work. The TUR is computed by dividing total unemployment by the total civilian labor force (made up of the total employed and unemployed).

In 1986, South Carolina's insured unemployment volume showed a decrease of 5,800 from 1985 levels. Among the counties exhibiting the largest drops in insured unemployment were Greenwood (-50.0%), Dillion (-50.0%), Kershaw (-50.0%), York (-30.0%), and Spartanburg (-28.6%). These declines can be attributed primarily to increased activity in the manufacturing industry.The highest insured unemployment rates were registered by Georgetown (4.3%), Abbeville (4.1%), Bamberg (4.1%), and Marlboro (4.1%) Counties. These four counties are among several counties that are considered Labor Surplus Areas. (See appendix for definition) Lexington and Richland Counties both exhibited the lowest rate at 0.9%.

The level of insured unemployment in the Regular UI program for 1986, at 32,300, recorded a 4.4% decrease in volume below 1985 levels. The manufacturing industry reported the largest insured unemployment volume figure in 1986 at 14,900, but dropped 22.4% below the 1985 comparable level. The totals for all industries in 1986 recorded male claimants at 16,200 (50.2% of the insured unemployed), while female claimants followed closely behind at 16,100 (49.8%). Weeks of current duration showed that the majority of claimants were unemployed for 1-4 weeks, with most of these in the manufacturing industry.

Among the occupational groupings, clerical/sales, structural work, and machine trades accounted for 13.6%, 13.3%, and 13.0%, respectively. The largest portion of insured unemployment in 1986 was in the 22-34 age group. This group accounted for 39.0% of the total insured unemployed and was comprised primarily of workers who had not been in the labor force long enough to gain work experience or to build job seniority.

TABLE 1

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1986
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	23,300	1.8			
ABBEVILLE	300	4.1	GREENWOOD	600	2.8
AIKEN*	600	1.3	HAMPTON	100	1.9
ALLENDALE	100	3.6	HORRY	1,400	2.6
ANDERSON*	1,400	2.8	JASPER	100	2.2
BAMBERG	200	4.1	KERSHAW	200	1.3
BARNWELL	200	2.4	LANCASTER	600	3.3
BEAUFORT	300	1.0	LAURENS	500	2.6
BERKELEY	500	1.3	LEE	200	3.1
CALHOUN	100	1.9	LEXINGTON	600	0.9
CHARLESTON	1,300	1.3	MCCORMICK	100	4.0
CHEROKEE	400	1.8	MARION	400	3.4
CHESTER	400	3.4	MARLBORO	300	4.1
CHESTERFIELD	300	1.8	NEWBERRY	300	2.2
CLARENDON	300	3.6	OCONEE	500	2.7
COLLETON	300	3.1	ORANGEBURG	900	3.1
DARLINGTON	500	2.5	PICKENS	600	2.0
DILLON	200	1.9	RICHLAND	1,000	0.9
DORCHESTER	300	1.3	SALUDA	100	1.9
EDGEFIELD	100	1.7	SPARTANBURG	1,500	1.8
FAIRFIELD	200	2.4	SUMTER	800	2.9
FLORENCE*	800	2.0	UNION	400	3.8
GEORGETOWN	600	4.3	WILLIAMSBURG	300	2.2
GREENVILLE	1,700	1.2	YORK*	700	1.5
MSA's (also see * note below)					
CHARLESTON	2,000	1.2			
COLUMBIA	1,600	0.9			
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	3,900	1.5			

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12-month average ending 3/83, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios)

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out-of-State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

SCESC
LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 2

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1985
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	29,100	2.4			
ABBEVILLE	400	5.3	GREENWOOD	1,200	5.4
AIKEN*	700	1.6	HAMPTON	100	1.9
ALLENDALE	100	3.5	HORRY	1,700	3.2
ANDERSON*	1,800	3.5	JASPER	100	2.2
BAMBERG	200	3.6	KERSHAW	400	2.7
BARNWELL	200	2.6	LANCASTER	800	4.3
BEAUFORT	300	1.2	LAURENS	600	3.2
BERKELEY	500	1.3	LEE	200	3.1
CALHOUN	100	2.0	LEXINGTON	600	0.9
CHARLESTON	1,000	1.1	MCCORMICK	200	8.2
CHEROKEE	500	2.3	MARION	600	5.0
CHESTER	600	5.1	MARLBORO	500	6.5
CHESTERFIELD	500	3.1	NEWBERRY	300	2.3
CLARENDON	300	3.6	OCONEE	700	3.9
COLLETON	300	3.1	ORANGEBURG	800	2.8
DARLINGTON	800	3.9	PICKENS	800	2.6
DILLON	400	3.7	RICHLAND	1,000	0.9
DORCHESTER	300	1.3	SALUDA	100	1.9
EDGEFIELD	100	1.7	SPARTANBURG	2,100	2.5
FAIRFIELD	200	2.4	SUMTER	600	2.2
FLORENCE*	1,100	2.7	UNION	500	4.8
GEORGETOWN	700	4.6	WILLIAMSBURG	400	3.1
GREENVILLE	2,500	1.9	YORK*	1,000	2.1

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	1,800	1.2
COLUMBIA	1,600	0.9
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	5,400	2.2

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12-month average ending 3/83, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios)

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out-of-State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

SCESC
LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY BY SEX AND CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986

INDUSTRY	INSURED UNEMPLOYED (MONTHLY AVERAGE) NUMBER	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	32,300	100.0*	16,200	16,100	16,900	10,900	4,500
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & MINING	700	2.2	500	200	400	200	100
CONSTRUCTION	4,700	14.6	4,300	400	2,600	1,600	500
MANUFACTURING	14,900	46.1	6,400	8,500	8,400	4,400	2,100
TRANSPORTATION	1,000	3.1	800	200	500	400	100
TRADE	4,800	14.9	1,900	2,900	2,300	1,800	700
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	600	1.9	100	500	200	300	100
SERVICES	4,700	14.6	1,800	2,900	2,000	2,000	700
ADMINISTRATION	300	1.0	100	200	100	100	100
INA**	600	1.9	300	300	400	100	100

*Column total does not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

**INA-Information not available

1/ Due to oroblems in the implementation of a new reporting system, data for 1986 are representative only for the 4 month period from January 1986-April 1986.

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
OCCUPATION BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986
(monthly average)

OCCUPATION	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	INSURED UNEMPLOYED PERCENT	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	32,300	100.0*	16,900	10,900	4,500
PROF., TECH., MGR.	2,600	8.0	1,000	1,100	500
CLERICAL/SALES	4,400	13.6	1,900	1,700	800
SERVICES	3,800	11.8	1,700	1,500	600
FARM, FORESTRY, & FISHING	600	1.9	200	300	100
PROCESSING	1,100	3.4	500	400	200
MACHINE TRADES	4,200	13.0	1,800	1,700	700
BENCH WORK	3,400	10.5	1,600	1,200	600
STRUCTURAL WORK	4,300	13.3	2,100	1,600	600
MISCELLANEOUS	3,500	10.8	1,700	1,400	400
INA**	4,400	13.6	4,400	0	0

*Column total does not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

**INA-Information not available

1/ Due to problems in the implementation of a new reporting system, data for 1986 are representative only for the 4 month period from January 1986-April 1986.

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986
(monthly average)

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		AGE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	UNDER 45	OVER 45
TOTAL	32,300	100.0	20,600	11,700
1-4	16,900	52.3	9,600	7,300
5-14	10,900	33.7	8,000	2,900
15 & Over	4,500	13.9	3,000	1,500
TOTAL MALE	16,200	50.1	11,000	5,200
1-4	8,300	25.7	5,400	2,900
5-14	5,800	18.0	4,300	1,500
15 & Over	2,100	6.5	1,300	800
TOTAL FEMALE	16,100	49.8	9,600	6,500
1-4	8,700	26.9	4,300	4,400
5-14	5,000	15.5	3,600	1,400
15 & Over	2,400	7.4	1,700	700

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1986
(monthly average)

AGE	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	32,300	100.0	16,200	100.0	16,100	100.0
UNDER 22	1,600	5.0	800	4.9	800	5.0
22-34	12,600	39.0	6,700	41.4	5,900	36.6
35-44	6,400	19.8	3,600	22.2	2,800	17.4
45-54	3,400	10.5	2,000	12.3	1,400	8.7
55-64	2,100	6.5	1,400	8.6	700	4.3
65 & Over	6,200	19.2	1,600	9.9	4,600	28.6

NOTE: Column totals may not equal due to rounding.

1/ Due to problems in the implementation of a new reporting system, data for 1986 are representative only for the 4 month period from January 1986-April 1986.

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report
South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
REGULAR UI CLAIMANT
CALENDAR YEAR 1986

Long-term unemployment has many causes, ranging from structural changes (automation and technological advancements) to sociological conditions (educational deficiencies and population shifts). Like the normal business cycle, the extent of long-term unemployment varies with the economy. Not only is long-term unemployment evident during recessionary periods, but it also occurs during economic expansion. This long-term unemployment is a result of basic economic problems in the labor market which can have dramatic effects (financial, mental, and physical) on the lives of individuals and families.

In this study, the long-term unemployed are defined as regular UI claimants in South Carolina who have been unemployed more than 15 consecutive weeks. Following this review, Table 1 features data relating to long-term unemployed UI claimants in South Carolina by county. This table provides invaluable information over and above the more frequently reported unemployment statistics.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
CALENDAR YEAR 1986
HIGHLIGHTS

--In South Carolina, better than 3 out of every 20 claimants experienced long-term unemployment in 1986.

--In terms of counties, Sumter had the largest percent (27.0%) of claimants with long-term unemployment, whereas Edgefield showed the lowest percentage (8.8%).

--Of the total long-term unemployed claimants in South Carolina in 1986, Greenville County registered the highest proportion, with 7.4% of the total. The lowest number of long-term unemployed among counties was recorded by Edgefield County. The large number of manufacturing layoffs and plant closings in 1985/86 contributed to Greenville's high proportion of long-term unemployment.

--The state's largest population centers, Greenville, Spartanburg, Richland, and Charleston Counties, accounted for 22.7% of the total long-term unemployed in South Carolina in 1986.

--The percentage of claimants experiencing long-term unemployment in South Carolina increased from 12.9% in 1985 to 15.5% in 1986.

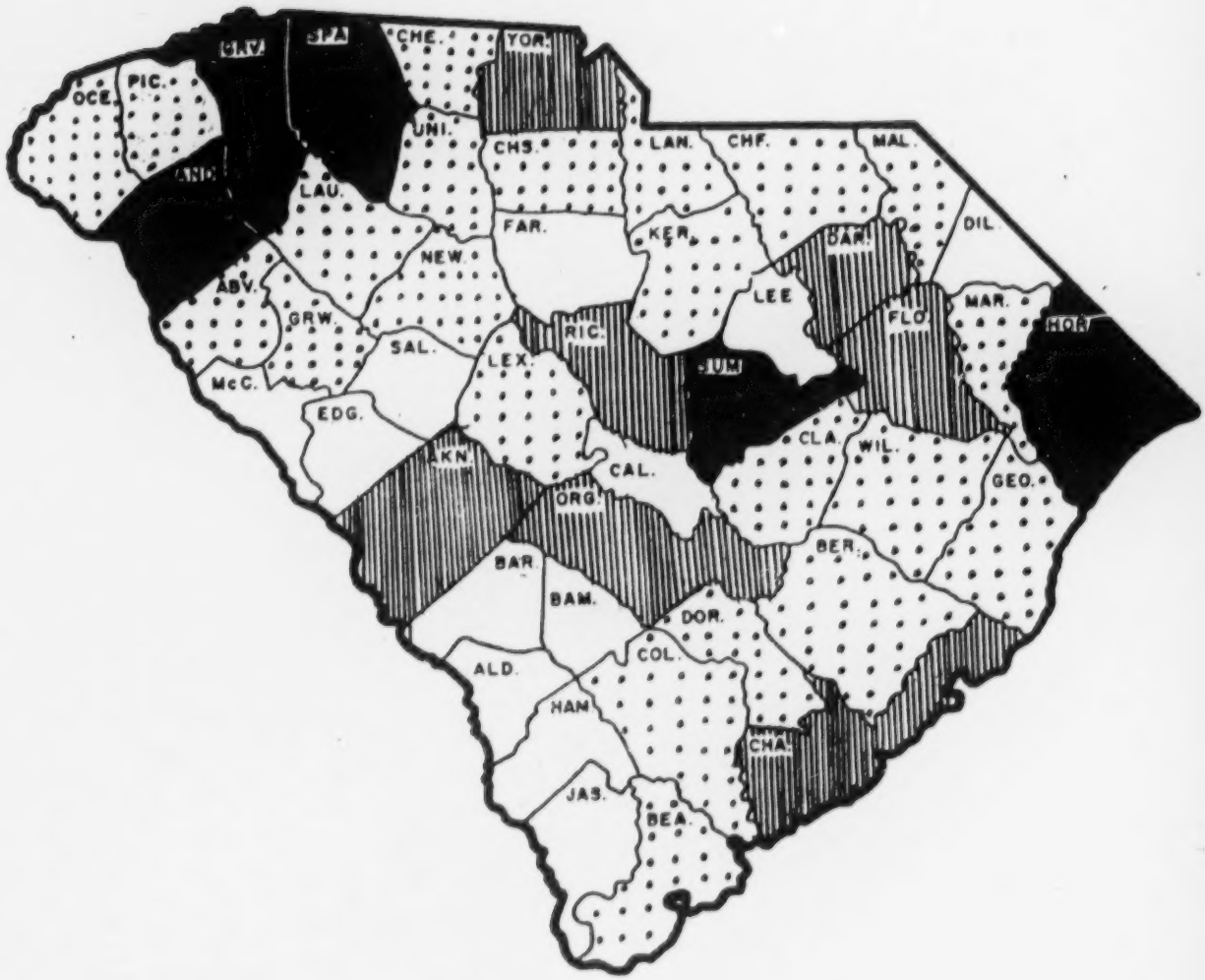
TABLE 1

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1986

	% DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT	% OF CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
STATE TOTAL	100.0	15.5
ABBEVILLE	1.2	14.0
AIKEN	3.2	18.8
ALLENDALE	0.5	14.2
ANDERSON	5.6	16.0
BAMBERG	0.4	10.0
BARNWELL	0.6	11.7
BEAUFORT	1.0	10.8
BERKELEY	2.1	15.1
CALHOUN	0.3	13.3
CHARLESTON	4.8	12.7
CHEROKEE	1.3	12.6
CHESTER	1.5	16.2
CHESTERFIELD	1.4	16.6
CLARENDON	2.0	23.5
COLLETON	1.6	16.7
DARLINGTON	3.2	21.4
DILLON	0.9	14.0
DORCHESTER	1.2	14.8
EDGEFIELD	0.2	8.8
FAIRFIELD	0.7	15.8
FLORENCE	4.8	20.1
GEORGETOWN	2.3	14.0
GREENVILLE	7.4	16.0
GREENWOOD	2.7	17.4
HAMPTON	0.5	10.7
HORRY	5.1	12.9
JASPER	0.3	9.9
KERSHAW	1.1	13.1
LANCASTER	1.8	11.5
LAURENS	2.6	20.6
LEE	0.9	21.1
LEXINGTON	2.4	14.1
MCCORMICK	0.3	14.1
MARION	1.5	13.0
MARLBORO	1.5	16.1
NEWBERRY	1.1	15.8
OCONEE	1.6	12.6
ORANGEBURG	3.1	13.2
PICKENS	2.5	15.2
RICHLAND	3.8	12.5
SALUDA	0.3	10.5
SPARTANBURG	6.7	16.1
SUMTER	6.0	27.0
UNION	1.7	15.6
WILLIAMSBURG	1.2	14.7
YORK	3.0	15.5

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

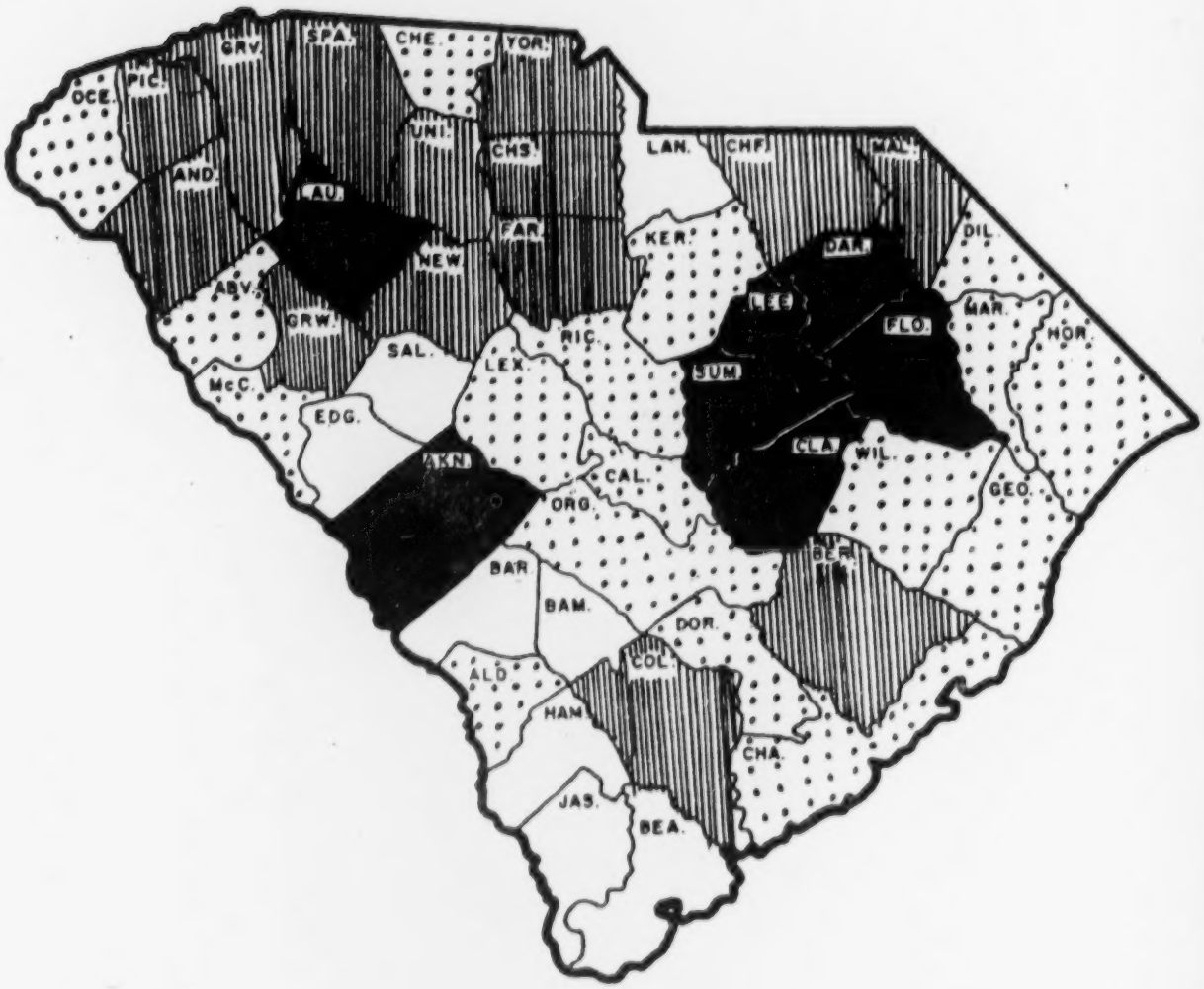
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED BY COUNTY
AS A PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
1986



5.0% and Above
3.0% to 4.9%
1.0% to 2.9%
Below 1.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UI CLAIMANTS
SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTY
1986



18.0% and Above
15.0% to 17.9%
12.0% to 14.9%
Below 12.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

The South Carolina State Employment Service (Job Service) serves as the focal point in major communities where workers may file applications for work and employers seeking workers may have access to the community's largest and most centralized labor supply. To assist in placing individuals in jobs, Job Service has a state-wide automated Job Matching System whereby faster and better service to applicants and employers is achieved.

In an effort to make the primary objective of placement service fully effective, Job Service offers a wide variety of services to applicants and employers. These services include: testing; employment counseling; job development; technical assistance to employers; and the collection and dissemination of labor market information useful to employers, workers, and agencies concerned with employment.

There were 343,326 applicants available for services in South Carolina's Job Service offices during Program Year 1985 (July 1, 1985-June 30, 1986). Applicants under the age of 22 made up 22% of the total applicants available. Over 58% were between the ages of 22 and 39. The age group 40 and older accounted for 20% of the total applicants available.

More than half (51%) of the applicants were females. Sixty-five percent of the total applicants available had at least a high school education. And 21% received some form of educational training in an institution of higher learning (technical school, college, etc.).

Twelve percent of the applicants were veterans. Of these total veterans available, over 45% served during the Vietnam Era. Of the total applicants available, 6% were classified as handicapped. There were 149,016 applicants referred to jobs between July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1986 (43% of the total applicants available). Individuals placed totaled 63,122 (18% of all applicants available).

In terms of major occupational categories of fully registered applicants, the largest number of active applicants as of June 30, 1986 were classified under the clerical and sales grouping. This occupational category accounted for 18,478 applicants, or 18% of the total active file. The second largest category was service occupations, with 17,838, also accounting for 18% of the active file. Among those active applicants classified as eligible claimants, the clerical and sales occupational category was the largest with 10,817 applicants, or 18% of the total eligible claimants in the active file. The structural work category followed with 9,741 (16% of the total eligible claimants in the active file).

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Applicants Available	Individuals Referred to Jobs		Individuals Placed				Individuals Counseled	Individuals Enrolled in Training	Individuals Tested	Applicants For Whom Job Development Contacts Were Made
		Total	Nonag.	Total	Percent of Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Total	Nonagricultural Over 3 Days				
TOTAL	343,326	149,016	142,960	63,122	18.4	57,266	53,361	10,409	5,717	24,402	37,398
AGE											
Under 22	74,767	38,685	36,821	19,744	26.4	17,972	17,178	2,016	2,431	4,874	4,272
22 - 39	199,805	86,517	83,729	33,852	16.9	31,151	28,928	6,371	2,762	16,392	22,934
40 and Over	68,638	23,761	22,360	9,503	13.8	8,124	7,239	2,020	522	3,130	10,179
SEX											
Male	168,551	77,337	73,000	33,854	20.1	29,693	27,902	5,625	3,061	9,878	24,438
Female	174,647	71,626	69,910	29,251	16.7	27,558	25,446	4,781	2,654	14,512	12,931
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED											
Less than HS	119,506	47,657	43,162	23,313	19.5	18,943	17,938	2,764	2,127	2,814	10,104
HS and Above	223,713	101,310	99,768	39,773	17.8	38,306	35,407	7,643	3,589	21,587	27,284
ETHNIC GROUP											
White	177,078	74,543	73,523	28,968	16.4	28,061	25,998	4,345	2,143	12,867	20,803
Black	160,746	71,010	67,889	31,609	19.7	28,569	26,773	5,940	3,530	11,308	16,112
VETERAN	42,024	22,967	22,645	9,423	22.4	9,103	8,751	3,411	615	3,145	17,592
Disabled	2,431	1,424	1,404	625	25.7	606	571	529	39	157	1,114
Vietnam Era	19,023	10,506	10,362	4,222	22.2	4,094	3,921	1,563	310	1,444	8,054
HANDICAPPED	19,466	7,624	7,516	3,022	15.5	2,922	2,750	1,594	276	848	3,259
MIGRANTS	3,628	3,349	128	3,331	91.8	109	103	23	1	2	141
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	132,959	42,164	41,904	13,799	10.4	13,594	13,045	3,777	1,122	6,242	17,729

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3,4,5,and 6. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ ESARS--Employment Security Automated Reporting System

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

SERVICES RENDERED	TOTAL	YOUTH UNDER 22		45 YEARS AND OLDER		MINORITY		VETERAN	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
New Applicants	194,105	48,044	24.8	22,809	11.8	88,118	45.4	23,017	11.9
Applicants Renewed	96,134	21,393	22.3	10,396	10.8	54,170	56.3	11,746	12.2
Counseled	10,409	2,016	19.4	1,350	13.0	6,059	58.2	3,411	32.8
Tested	24,402	4,874	20.0	1,585	6.5	11,522	47.2	3,145	12.9
Enrolled in Training	5,717	2,431	42.5	290	5.1	3,570	62.4	615	10.8
Job Development Contacts Made	37,398	4,272	11.4	6,986	18.7	16,572	44.3	17,592	47.0
Referred to Job	149,016	38,685	26.0	14,665	9.8	74,358	49.9	22,967	15.4
Nonagricultural	142,960	36,821	25.8	13,676	9.6	69,331	48.5	22,645	15.8
Agricultural	8,368	2,367	28.3	1,209	14.4	6,474	77.4	820	9.8
Placed on Jobs	63,122	19,744	31.3	5,940	9.4	34,094	54.0	9,423	14.9
Nonagricultural	57,266	17,972	31.4	4,959	8.7	29,154	50.9	9,103	15.9
Over 3 Days	53,361	17,178	32.2	4,398	8.2	27,326	51.2	8,751	16.4
Agricultural	6,430	1,897	29.5	1,067	16.6	5,417	84.2	435	6.8
After Counseling	2,769	535	19.3	296	10.7	1,690	61.0	1,086	39.2
After Job Development	4,455	940	21.1	627	14.1	2,186	49.1	1,242	27.9
Inactivated	263,560	60,404	22.9	31,690	12.0	125,834	47.7	31,350	11.9
With Positive Terminal Service 2/	61,610	19,978	32.4	5,681	9.2	33,765	54.8	9,163	14.9
With Other Service	108,321	22,067	20.4	13,219	12.2	49,053	45.3	20,708	19.1
With No Service	93,629	18,359	19.6	12,790	13.7	43,016	45.9	1,479	1.6
Active File (June 30, 1986)	115,500	20,992	18.2	16,867	14.6	60,765	52.6	15,588	13.5

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System

2/ Positive Terminal Service includes Job Placement or Training Enrollment.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	FEMALE		VETERANS		45 YEARS & OLDER		MINORITY	
			TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100,885	100.0	52,251	100.0	14,528	100.0	15,794	100.0	52,349	100.0
PROFESS. TECH., & MGR.	8,335	8.3	3,980	7.6	2,005	13.8	1,715	10.9	2,218	4.2
CLERICAL & SALES	18,478	18.3	14,573	27.9	1,820	12.5	2,142	13.6	7,655	14.6
SERVICES	17,838	17.7	13,021	24.9	1,412	9.7	3,158	20.0	13,421	25.6
FARM & FISHERY	1,410	1.4	376	0.7	138	0.9	294	1.9	968	1.8
PROCESSING	2,800	2.8	1,151	2.2	362	2.5	489	3.1	1,546	3.0
MACHINE TRADES	12,484	12.4	4,909	9.4	2,308	15.9	2,448	15.5	5,102	9.7
BENCH WORK	8,527	8.5	6,685	12.8	408	2.8	1,537	9.7	4,567	8.7
STRUCTURAL WORKER	13,775	13.7	597	1.1	3,468	23.9	1,976	12.5	5,830	11.1
MISCELLANEOUS	11,178	11.1	2,472	4.7	2,374	16.3	1,664	10.5	6,511	12.4

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

Occupation	Applicants Available	Active Applicants (06-30-86)	Nonagricultural Openings		Applicants Available Per Openings Received	Active Applicants Per Unfilled Openings	Average Wage
			Received	Unfilled			
Professional, Technical and Managerial	22,937	8,335	54,118	792	0.4	10.5	$ 4.76
Clerical	43,211	15,307	14,099	2,259	3.1	6.8	4.23
Sales	9,027	3,171	3,971	523	2.3	6.1	4.05
Domestic	2,911	1,386	2,141	109	1.4	12.7	3.91
Other Services	39,493	16,452	18,335	2,403	2.2	6.8	3.81
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	3,359	1,410	1,426	189	2.4	7.5	3.52
Processing	6,901	2,800	3,029	205	2.3	13.7	4.37
Machine Trades	32,325	12,484	7,617	919	4.2	13.6	5.56
Bench Work	22,410	8,527	7,474	861	3.0	9.9	4.24
Structural Work	35,780	13,775	14,323	2,277	2.5	6.0	4.98
Motor Freight and Transportation	8,654	3,258	2,680	247	3.2	13.2	5.09
Packaging and Material Handling	18,848	7,565	10,538	1,386	1.8	5.5	4.84
Miscellaneous	972	355	219	16	4.4	22.2	4.66

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 1307 and 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings			Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
			Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or More		
079374014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	565	82	45	6	6.9	$5.08
090227010	Faculty Member, College or University	136	334	260	6	0.4	N/A
160167010	Accountant	437	73	33	7	6.0	8.73
162157038	Purchasing Agent	250	22	10	1	11.4	8.41
163167018	Manager, Sales	325	9	4	1	36.1	4.08
169167010	Administrative Assistant	739	79	56	1	9.4	7.94
169167034	Manager, Office	736	21	7	0	35.0	5.07
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	1,927	170	61	9	11.3	4.81
187167106	Manager, Food Service	1,024	67	33	6	15.3	4.19
189167034	Security Officer	261	60	63	6	4.4	4.53
201362010	Legal Secretary	531	196	82	13	2.7	3.82
201362014	Medical Secretary	84	100	87	0	0.8	5.59
201362030	Secretary	2,581	716	357	28	3.6	5.07
203362010	Clerk-Typist	498	186	92	8	2.7	4.29
203582030	Keypunch Operator	645	350	275	14	1.8	4.88
205367054	Survey Worker	17	110	77	3	0.2	3.35
206362010	File Clerk I	208	424	13	300	0.5	3.37
209562010	Clerk, General	6,090	2,329	2,364	598	2.6	3.51
209687014	Mail Handler	22	121	98	2	0.2	5.00
210382014	Bookkeeper I	1,033	178	86	11	5.8	4.17
210382018	Bookkeeper II	312	83	39	4	3.8	4.28
211362010	Cashier I	2,001	454	313	29	4.4	3.66
211362018	Teller	400	236	230	10	1.7	4.18
211462010	Cashier II	5,998	1,534	1,046	201	3.8	3.50
213362010	Computer Operator	687	91	49	8	7.5	5.95
216482010	Accounting Clerk	940	205	111	4	4.6	5.15
219362010	Administrative Clerk	4,116	896	523	25	4.6	4.60
222387058	Stock Clerk	1,330	257	192	17	5.2	5.06
235662022	Telephone Operator	275	108	46	17	2.5	4.72
237367038	Receptionist	1,200	320	169	9	3.8	4.24
238362010	Hotel Clerk	364	210	92	36	1.7	3.82
249367074	Teacher Aide II	671	1,250	1,248	8	0.5	3.79
250257010	Sales Agent, Insurance	304	231	61	67	1.3	2.88
261357066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel and Accessories	329	145	80	10	2.3	4.78
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	1,142	749	623	18	1.5	2.58

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina (Cont.)
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings			Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
			Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or more		
290477014	Sales Clerk	1,728	355	202	46	4.9	$3.43
292353010	Driver, Sales Route	653	279	163	21	2.3	4.38
299137010	Manager, Department	290	26	10	2	11.2	4.61
299357014	Telephone Solicitor	179	303	175	30	0.6	3.36
301474010	House Worker, General	1,078	449	319	19	2.4	3.82
309677010	Companion	502	255	145	22	2.0	3.59
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	422	218	173	19	1.9	3.04
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	2,484	998	642	121	2.5	1.71
311677010	Cafeteria Attendant	307	94	56	16	3.3	3.27
312474010	Bartender	417	73	27	20	5.7	4.36
313361014	Cook	2,902	1,038	703	124	2.8	3.73
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	1,802	481	261	39	3.7	3.43
315361010	Cook	902	254	191	5	3.6	3.89
316684018	Meat Cutter	349	64	24	11	5.5	5.51
317684014	Pantry Goods Maker	284	60	30	4	4.7	3.62
318687010	Kitchen Helper	2,361	1,066	830	31	2.2	3.45
323687010	Cleaner, Hospital	288	59	52	1	4.9	3.49
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	3,664	700	470	90	5.2	3.46
332271010	Cosmetologist	278	16	1	1	17.4	3.35
355674014	Nurse Aide	3,358	440	383	29	7.6	3.54
355677010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	311	118	45	0	2.6	3.37
359677018	Nursery School Attendant	708	147	86	6	4.8	3.54
363682018	Presser, Machine	394	63	45	1	6.3	3.35
372667018	Correction Officer	194	820	701	163	0.2	5.92
372667034	Guard, Security	1,040	712	535	41	1.5	4.18
372667038	Merchant Patroller	806	253	213	17	3.2	4.28
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	2,910	2,317	1,193	44	1.3	3.60
525687082	Poultry-Dressing Worker	48	285	289	4	0.2	4.65
529686014	Cannery Worker	99	260	265	0	0.4	4.84
558585014	Chemical Operator II	294	74	64	3	4.0	6.70
600280022	Machinist	800	157	116	13	5.1	6.73
600380018	Machine Set-Up Operator	328	137	113	12	2.4	5.90
609685018	Production-Machine Tender	1,282	925	710	201	1.4	5.94
615482022	Punch-Press Operator I	131	164	156	0	0.8	6.30
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	1,265	350	157	31	3.6	4.21
625281010	Diesel Mechanic	302	75	29	11	4.0	6.66
637261014	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer	310	129	48	25	2.4	6.74

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina (Cont.)
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings			Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
			Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or More		
638281014	Maintenance Mechanic	1,228	294	194	8	4.2	$7.11
638281018	Millwright	596	67	53	4	8.9	9.52
680685018	Card Tender	256	30	24	0	8.5	5.91
681685154	Yarn Winder	532	31	24	3	17.2	5.30
682685010	Spinner, Frame	1,440	118	96	6	12.2	5.75
683682038	Weaver	2,319	199	153	17	11.7	5.49
683686010	Battery Loader	687	13	7	1	52.8	5.61
684685010	Seamless-Hosiery Knitter	13	699	724	5	0.0	3.35
685665014	Knitting-Machine Operator	287	112	94	1	2.6	3.72
724684026	Coil Winder	66	249	242	5	0.3	4.98
726684018	Electronics Assembler	1,120	172	202	42	6.5	4.83
727687022	Assembler, Dry Cell and Battery	105	105	107	0	1.0	N/A
739687030	Assembler, Small Products	124	330	282	39	0.4	3.50
741684026	Painter, Spray I	263	75	49	11	3.5	5.42
787682046	Sewing-Machine Operator	4,637	1,312	1,117	126	3.5	3.39
789687070	Garment Inspector	779	52	45	1	15.0	4.35
804281010	Sheet-Metal Worker	748	182	107	13	4.1	5.61
806381026	Assembler, Aircraft, Structures and Surfaces	3	121	113	9	0.0	6.95
806684010	Assembler, Automobile	32	109	96	9	0.3	5.03
807381010	Automobile-Body Repairer	346	70	29	5	4.9	4.14
819384010	Welder, Combination	853	78	56	7	10.9	6.58
824261010	Electrician	1,600	472	320	24	3.4	7.33
828281010	Electronics Mechanic	567	53	24	8	10.7	9.01
840381010	Painter	1,569	460	314	25	3.4	5.45
844364010	Cement Mason	683	129	68	22	5.3	6.71
859683010	Operating Engineer	993	178	108	5	5.6	5.16
860381022	Carpenter	2,991	1,134	662	109	2.6	6.14
861381018	Bricklayer	394	139	58	13	2.8	8.29
862381018	Pipe Fitter	1,218	111	68	9	11.0	7.93
862381030	Plumber	405	139	63	16	2.9	6.81
866381010	Roofer	387	157	86	10	2.5	4.40
869664014	Construction Worker I	6,440	4,046	2,526	1,095	1.6	4.56
869687026	Construction Worker II	2,876	2,514	2,245	50	1.1	4.15
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	870	446	273	24	2.0	3.95
899684022	Maintenance-Repairer Helper, Factory or Mill	68	164	150	2	0.4	3.71
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	2,485	545	337	54	4.6	3.35

Applicants and Job Openings Received - South Carolina (Cont.)
(At Least 250 Applicants Available or 100 Openings Received)

July 1985 - June 1986

Nine-Digit DOT	Job Title	Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Openings Received	Filled	Unfilled 30 Days or More	Applicants Per Opening Received	Average Wage
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	2,046	312	194	7	6.6	$4.06
906683022	Truck Driver, Light	1,184	283	186	11	4.2	4.78
913463010	Bus Driver	459	36	16	3	12.8	3.35
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	399	118	70	4	3.4	3.51
919687014	Cleaner II	316	220	164	14	1.4	5.08
920587018	Packager, Hand	2,979	503	429	20	5.9	4.08
920685078	Packager, Machine	411	47	40	0	8.7	4.37
929686010	Bakery Worker	52	140	144	2	0.4	5.33
929687030	Material Handler	7,982	8,040	6,964	1,076	1.0	5.89

N/A - Not Available

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN 1/ REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

Characteristics of Registrants	Total Registrants	Entered Employment	Percent of Total Registrants
Total	16,430	2,255	13.7
Age			
Under 22	1,750	232	13.3
22-44	12,961	1,912	14.8
45 & Over	1,718	111	6.5
Sex			
Male	1,272	214	16.8
Female	15,157	2,041	13.5
Highest School Grade Completed			
Less than High School	9,775	1,064	10.9
High School & Above	6,651	1,191	17.9
Ethnic Group			
White	3,025	423	14.0
Black	13,317	1,816	13.6

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Work Incentive Program, Administered under Title III of the Social Security Act

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM
(TJTC) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS
BY MONTH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
PROGRAM YEAR 1986

DATE	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS	CERTIFICATIONS
July 1985	1,895	1,125
August 1985	1,968	1,165
September 1985	1,448	943
October 1985	1,608	867
November 1985	1,211	757
December 1985	1,036	622
January 1986	247	370
February 1986	5	49
March 1986	24	39
April 1986	8	21
May 1986*	-	-
June 1986*	-	-

SOURCE: TJTC Activities Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

For more information about the TJTC employer tax credit program, contact your nearest Job Service office.

*The TJTC program was temporarily suspended in April 1986; therefore, May 1986 and June 1986 figures are not available.

INCOME AND EDUCATION

INCOME HIGHLIGHTS

For 1986, South Carolina's per capita personal income was estimated at $11,096. This figure increased 4.4% over the 1985 level of $10,626. The national per capita personal income for 1986 was estimated at $14,461. South Carolina's figure represented 77% of this national level. Among the other southeastern states, Virginia had the highest per capita personal income of $15,374, over 6% higher than the national average. The lowest was registered by Mississippi at $9,552 (66% of the national average).

Turning to counties, Greenville ranked number one in the state in per capita income in 1984, with $11,791. Lexington County followed closely with a level of $11,705. The lowest per capita income in 1984 was experienced in Allendale County, with $6,751.

In regards to the seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in the state, Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill registered the highest per capita income in 1984 (the latest available), with $12,430. The Columbia MSA followed with a level of $11,544. The Florence MSA level of $9,610 in 1984, represented the lowest per capita income within the state's metropolitan areas.

South Carolina's total personal income for 1986 was estimated at $37,469,000. This figure registered an increase of 5.7% over 1985's level. South Carolina's figure represented 1.1% of the national personal income total for 1985.

The median household income in South Carolina in 1979 (based on Census data) was $14,748. In terms of counties, Lexington County registered the highest median household income in 1979, with $18,350. Allendale County, with $9,646, had the lowest median household income in 1979.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES
1982 - 1986

AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% OF NATIONAL AVERAGE IN 1986
United States	$11,470	$12,093	$13,115	$13,867	$14,461	100%
Southeast	9,883	10,482	11,369	11,988	12,504	86
Alabama	8,819	9,330	10,083	10,670	11,115	77
Arkansas	8,672	9,128	9,967	10,471	10,773	74
Florida	11,279	12,133	13,035	13,744	14,281	99
Georgia	9,897	10,681	11,791	12,546	13,224	91
Kentucky	9,245	9,470	10,366	10,815	11,129	77
Louisiana	10,357	10,518	11,020	11,261	11,227	78
Mississippi	7,909	8,229	8,853	9,182	9,552	66
North Carolina	9,287	9,975	10,989	11,605	12,245	85
South Carolina	8,696	9,301	10,134	10,626	11,096	77
Tennessee	9,212	9,710	10,600	11,230	11,831	82
Virginia	11,658	12,505	13,586	14,553	15,374	106
West Virginia	9,095	9,221	9,798	10,190	10,530	73

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economics Information System

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES

1970-86

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1970	$ 803,922	$ 7,730
1971	861,904	8,432
1972	944,852	9,488
1974	1,162,203	12,240
1975	1,258,643	13,140
1976	1,385,201	14,701
1977	1,534,708	16,251
1978	1,726,185	18,419
1979	1,942,655	20,741
1980	2,156,715	23,106
1981	2,420,098	25,996
1982	2,575,793	27,805
1983	2,833,184	30,259
1984	3,101,402	33,406
1985	3,310,545	35,434
1986	3,486,206	37,469

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1986

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY
(MILLIONS)

ITEMS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	23,106	25,995	27,805	30,258	33,406	35,434
Nonfarm Personal Income	22,957	25,730	27,516	30,197	33,114	35,284
Farm Income	148	265	288	61	292	151
EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY						
Farm	148	265	288	61	292	151
Non-Farm	17,418	19,196	20,040	22,377	24,790	26,411
Private	13,725	15,020	15,333	17,521	19,586	20,768
Ag. Serv.,Farm,Fish &other	70	78	88	110	115	123
Mining	30	31	32	65	77	73
Construction	1,169	1,214	1,205	1,490	1,776	1,863
Manufacturing	5,960	6,507	6,440	6,927	7,586	7,726
Non-durable Goods	4,033	4,386	4,354	4,694	4,993	5,055
Durable Goods	1,926	2,121	2,086	2,233	2,593	2,670
Transportation & P.U.	1,132	1,258	1,383	1,491	1,626	1,694
Wholesale Trade	889	981	994	1,021	1,161	1,245
Retail Trade	1,601	1,760	1,856	2,222	2,469	2,702
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	739	776	831	955	1,054	1,207
Services	2,132	2,412	2,700	3,240	3,722	4,137
Government and Government Enterprises	3,692	4,176	4,506	4,856	5,204	5,643
Federal Civilian	697	753	803	883	935	970
Military	844	1,050	1,174	1,253	1,296	1,353
State and Local	2,149	2,371	2,528	2,721	2,972	3,319

NOTE: Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Personal Income Series

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980-1984

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	IN STATE 1984
ABBEVILLE	$6,172	$6,820	$7,154	$7,712	$8,393	31
AIKEN	7,948	8,796	9,631	10,415	11,465	4
ALLENDALE	4,667	5,653	6,076	5,139	6,751	46
ANDERSON	7,326	7,924	8,345	9,008	9,876	16
BAMBERG	5,139	5,889	6,290	6,509	7,300	41
BARNWELL	6,582	7,377	7,954	8,462	9,512	21
BEAUFORT	8,727	9,997	10,190	10,845	11,700	3
BERKELEY	6,433	7,031	7,505	8,197	8,796	25
CALHOUN	6,390	7,602	7,627	8,078	9,410	22
CHARLESTON	7,887	8,685	9,359	9,793	10,691	9
CHEROKEE	7,288	7,865	8,275	8,990	9,930	15
CHESTER	7,191	7,922	8,292	9,128	9,867	17
CHESTERFIELD	6,262	6,895	7,431	8,102	9,020	24
CLARENDON	4,731	5,458	5,955	6,213	7,035	42
COLLETON	5,673	6,253	6,639	6,982	7,633	40
DARLINGTON	6,285	7,034	7,232	7,759	8,483	29
DILLON	4,982	5,794	6,109	6,323	6,914	43
DORCHESTER	7,402	8,059	8,413	9,091	9,762	18
EDGEFIELD	6,135	6,570	6,958	6,896	7,731	38
FAIRFIELD	5,810	6,329	6,758	7,326	7,980	35
FLORENCE	6,934	7,843	8,204	8,720	9,610	20
GEORGETOWN	6,541	7,035	7,480	8,468	8,672	26
GREENVILLE	8,672	9,550	10,109	10,734	11,791	1
GREENWOOD	7,755	8,491	8,744	9,504	10,345	11
HAMPTON	6,132	7,011	7,216	7,501	8,463	30
HORRY	7,275	8,070	8,661	9,203	10,010	14
JASPER	5,685	6,493	6,861	7,464	8,126	34
KERSHAW	7,901	8,570	8,978	9,697	10,403	10
LANCASTER	6,773	7,558	7,762	8,307	9,098	23
LAURENS	7,263	7,869	8,297	8,902	9,655	19
LEE	4,672	5,655	6,462	6,479	7,673	39
LEXINGTON	8,540	9,309	10,078	10,726	11,705	2
MCCORMICK	5,348	6,097	6,441	6,223	7,906	36
MARION	5,689	6,360	6,812	7,271	7,886	37
MARLBORO	5,013	5,706	5,862	6,032	6,781	45
NEWBERRY	7,892	8,723	9,302	9,809	10,827	7
OCONEE	7,400	8,102	8,416	9,310	10,287	12
ORANGEBURG	6,055	6,704	7,074	7,456	8,238	33
PICKENS	7,514	8,220	8,461	9,293	10,230	13
RICHLAND	8,400	9,183	9,630	10,503	11,456	5
SALUDA	6,260	6,845	7,022	7,458	8,503	28
SPARTANBURG	7,929	8,675	9,011	9,812	10,761	8
SUMTER	6,137	6,859	7,234	7,669	8,337	32
UNION	6,502	7,122	7,303	7,806	8,520	27
WILLIAMSBURG	4,895	5,640	5,958	6,301	6,846	44
YORK	8,181	9,053	9,521	10,363	11,431	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	$7,389	$8,158	$8,617	9,242	10,111	46 1/
SOUTHEAST	$8,148	$9,105	$9,657	10,227	11,168	-
UNITED STATES	$9,494	10,544	11,113	11,685	12,772	-

1/ Denotes ranking relative to other states
NOTE: South Carolina 1985 preliminary per capita income is $10,514.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
REVISED 1980-1984
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	RANK IN STATE 1984
ABBEVILLE	$139	$155	$162	$174	$192	35
AIKEN	841	945	1,046	1,141	1,283	8
ALLENDALE	50	58	65	66	73	46
ANDERSON	981	1,079	1,144	1,238	1,368	6
BAMBERG	93	106	114	118	132	42
BARNWELL	130	147	158	169	192	36
BEAUFORT	571	694	763	830	919	12
BERKELEY	616	701	775	871	992	11
CALHOUN	78	88	93	93	109	44
CHARLESTON	2,184	2,490	2,692	2,849	3,088	3
CHEROKEE	299	324	338	368	409	23
CHESTER	216	243	255	277	304	27
CHESTERFIELD	239	264	283	309	347	25
CLARENDON	130	151	166	173	197	34
COLLETON	180	201	214	229	256	31
DARLINGTON	395	443	463	497	547	18
DILLON	155	183	194	201	222	32
DORCHESTER	436	500	546	611	692	16
EDGEFIELD	108	117	124	123	137	41
FAIRFIELD	121	131	140	152	166	37
FLORENCE	766	878	924	985	1,096	10
GEORGETOWN	278	306	328	387	404	24
GREENVILLE	2,506	2,796	2,989	3,195	3,546	1
GREENWOOD	450	500	520	566	619	17
HAMPTON	112	130	134	140	159	38
HORRY	741	858	951	1,065	1,215	9
JASPER	83	91	101	106	117	43
KERSHAW	309	341	360	393	432	22
LANCASTER	364	411	426	457	504	21
LAURENS	379	418	438	470	514	20
LEE	88	106	121	121	143	39
LEXINGTON	1,205	1,349	1,485	1,613	1,799	5
MCCORMICK	42	45	49	53	58	45
MARION	195	219	236	253	274	28
MARLBORO	159	183	190	195	219	33
NEWBERRY	246	275	294	311	345	26
OCONEE	361	403	423	470	526	19
ORANGEBURG	498	560	595	631	707	15
PICKENS	598	669	703	775	861	13
RICHLAND	2,253	2,514	2,667	2,923	3,203	2
SALUDA	102	110	115	124	143	40
SPARTANBURG	1,601	1,772	1,855	2,024	2,238	4
SUMTER	542	614	658	703	780	14
UNION	199	222	226	239	263	30
WILLIAMSBURG	187	217	229	244	268	29
YORK	879	989	1,055	1,161	1,309	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,106	25,996	27,805	30,095	33,367	-
SOUTHEAST	430,876	488,710	524,908	561,691	622,085	-
UNITED STATES	2,156,715	2,420,098	2,575,793	2,733,579	3,016,317	-

NOTE: South Carolina 1985 preliminary total personal income is 35,179,000
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980 - 1984

AREA	1980	1981	1982 REVISED	1983 REVISED	1984
ANDERSON MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	$ 980.9	$1,079.1	$ 1,144.0	$ 1,237.9	$ 1,368.2
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,326	7,924	8,345	9,008	9,876
AUGUSTA, GA-SC MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	2,638.8	2,970.4	3,341.4	3,654.7	4,089.6
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,593	8,346	8,405	10,101	11,103
CHARLESTON MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	3,237.0	3,691.4	4,012.4	4,331.8	4,772.1
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,498	8,231	8,804	9,326	10,099
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	8,609.1	9,717.3	10,412.9	11,376.7	12,819.8
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,822	9,825	10,370	11,225	12,430
COLUMBIA MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	3,457.8	3,862.5	4,152.0	4,536.8	5,001.3
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,448	9,227	9,785	10,581	11,544
FLORENCE MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	765.6	878.2	923.9	985.3	1,095.7
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,934	7,843	8,204	8,720	9,610
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA					
Personal Income (Million $)	4,705.6	5,237.2	5,546.1	5,994.6	6,645.2
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,247	9,054	9,488	10,206	11,208

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1986

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN INCOME OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	
			OWNER	RENTER
Abbeville	$13,735	$16,477	$15,308	$ 8,187
Aiken	16,006	18,429	18,206	10,008
Allendale	9,646	11,878	11,488	6,564
Anderson	15,520	17,675	17,415	9,567
Bamberg	10,486	12,241	11,928	6,744
Barnwell	12,690	14,832	15,489	8,028
Beaufort	15,490	17,044	18,198	12,230
Berkeley	16,200	17,562	18,393	12,331
Calhoun	12,527	14,926	14,212	7,048
Charleston	14,862	17,268	19,251	10,364
Cherokee	14,801	17,116	16,646	9,979
Chester	13,935	16,630	15,722	8,562
Chesterfield	12,277	14,410	13,556	8,747
Clarendon	11,108	12,652	13,130	5,691
Colleton	11,668	13,765	12,766	7,639
Darlington	12,989	15,523	16,029	7,865
Dillon	10,909	12,748	13,891	7,163
Dorchester	17,259	18,933	19,152	11,004
Edgefield	12,101	14,537	14,914	7,021
Fairfield	12,563	15,171	14,098	7,389
Florence	13,914	15,798	16,373	8,981
Georgetown	14,325	16,542	16,126	9,171
Greenville	16,022	18,849	19,242	10,743
Greenwood	14,612	17,868	17,572	9,292
Hampton	10,972	13,172	12,599	5,925
Horry	13,485	15,249	15,218	10,062
Jasper	10,804	12,695	11,491	7,261
Kershaw	15,094	17,529	17,122	9,658
Lancaster	15,882	18,149	18,048	10,185
Laurens	15,069	17,603	17,062	10,127
Lee	11,322	13,026	12,591	7,068
Lexington	18,350	20,660	20,555	12,167
McCormick	11,756	14,438	12,956	7,875
Marion	11,351	13,518	13,130	7,707
Marlboro	11,744	14,139	14,074	7,082
Newberry	14,389	17,379	16,057	9,149
Oconee	13,649	16,121	15,750	9,373
Orangeburg	11,520	13,659	13,427	7,690
Pickens	15,701	18,069	17,762	10,086
Richland	15,725	18,631	20,109	10,304
Saluda	12,103	14,364	13,526	8,057
Spartanburg	15,206	17,535	17,371	10,122
Sumter	12,191	14,078	15,396	8,642
Union	14,235	16,564	15,674	8,869
Williamsburg	11,758	13,383	12,928	7,157
York	17,237	19,569	19,614	11,242
South Carolina	$14,748	$17,016	$17,202	$ 9,912

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population: 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 71, 180; Detailed Housing Characteristics, Tables 62, 95

POVERTY STATISTICS FOR PERSONS WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED
1979

COUNTY	TOTAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
		TOTAL	PERCENT	65 YEARS & OVER
Abbeville	22,016	3,270	14.9	682
Aiken	104,742	13,583	13.0	2,245
Allendale	10,616	3,428	32.3	468
Anderson	131,790	16,391	12.4	3,554
Bamberg	17,233	4,685	27.2	563
Barnwell	19,644	3,861	19.7	618
Beaufort	57,158	9,751	17.1	1,040
Berkeley	93,786	13,533	14.4	1,337
Calhoun	12,192	2,683	22.0	392
Charleston	258,798	46,233	17.9	4,778
Cherokee	40,430	5,750	14.2	938
Chester	30,007	4,840	16.1	626
Chesterfield	37,963	7,418	19.5	1,386
Clarendon	27,263	7,985	29.3	1,143
Colleton	31,600	8,125	25.7	1,069
Darlington	61,871	14,271	23.1	1,713
Dillon	30,810	9,239	30.0	861
Dorchester	58,147	7,739	13.3	942
Edgefield	17,436	4,517	25.9	645
Fairfield	20,345	4,517	22.2	674
Florence	108,670	23,263	21.4	2,633
Georgetown	42,199	9,173	21.7	1,239
Greenville	279,700	33,012	11.8	5,912
Greenwood	56,753	7,800	13.7	1,307
Hampton	18,090	5,078	28.1	739
Horry	99,961	17,949	18.0	2,054
Jasper	14,319	4,150	29.0	581
Kershaw	38,758	6,347	16.4	1,134
Lancaster	52,926	5,871	11.1	1,152
Laurens	49,054	5,685	11.6	1,244
Lee	18,891	5,719	30.3	641
Lexington	138,953	13,215	9.5	1,724
McCormick	7,712	2,058	26.7	328
Marion	33,936	8,913	26.3	1,032
Marlboro	31,410	7,722	24.6	1,030
Newberry	30,501	3,843	12.6	1,157
Oconee	48,243	6,767	14.0	1,387
Orangeburg	79,039	21,110	26.7	2,478
Pickens	72,779	7,776	10.7	1,274
Richland	236,833	36,121	15.3	3,467
Saluda	15,959	3,536	22.2	648
Spartanburg	197,397	27,071	13.7	4,534
Sumter	85,216	20,029	23.5	2,191
Union	30,712	3,648	11.9	909
Williamsburg	38,076	10,663	28.0	1,337
York	103,773	11,236	10.8	1,897
State Total	3,013,707	499,574	16.6	69,703

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSA, PHC80-3-42 table 4

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY AGE
(1979)

County	YEARS OF AGE			
	Under 55	55-59	60-64	Over 65
Abbeville	2,264	156	168	682
Aiken	10,038	623	677	2,245
Allendale	2,655	149	156	468
Anderson	11,255	747	835	3,554
Bamberg	3,595	257	270	563
Barnwell	2,928	177	138	618
Beaufort	7,974	370	367	1,040
Berkeley	11,308	457	431	1,337
Calhoun	2,028	114	149	392
Charleston	38,180	1,676	1,599	4,778
Cherokee	4,259	277	276	938
Chester	3,853	161	200	626
Chesterfield	5,238	392	402	1,386
Clarendon	6,179	292	371	1,143
Colleton	6,343	344	369	1,069
Darlington	11,388	575	615	1,713
Dillon	7,593	365	420	861
Dorchester	6,167	272	358	942
Edgefield	3,502	174	196	645
Fairfield	3,424	223	196	674
Florence	18,611	1,031	988	2,633
Georgetown	7,188	354	392	1,239
Greenville	24,447	1,260	1,393	5,912
Greenwood	5,882	273	338	1,307
Hampton	3,890	219	230	739
Horry	14,327	879	689	2,054
Jasper	3,181	199	189	581
Kershaw	4,519	298	396	1,134
Lancaster	4,268	189	262	1,152
Laurens	3,810	257	374	1,244
Lee	4,567	239	272	641
Lexington	10,334	641	516	1,724
McCormick	1,602	61	67	328
Marion	7,215	355	311	1,032
Marlboro	6,112	247	333	1,030
Newberry	2,210	269	207	1,157
Oconee	4,791	260	329	1,387
Orangeburg	16,823	965	844	2,478
Pickens	5,893	251	358	1,274
Richland	30,280	1,108	1,266	3,467
Saluda	2,572	173	143	648
Spartanburg	20,118	1,033	1,386	4,534
Sumter	16,422	619	797	2,191
Union	2,307	166	266	909
Williamsburg	8,354	519	453	1,337
York	8,458	414	467	1,897
State Total	388,352	20,060	21,459	69,703

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Table 93, 1980

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
(1979)

County	Total	White	Black
Abbeville	3,270	1,264	2,006
Aiken	13,583	6,796	6,714
Allendale	3,428	375	3,053
Anderson	16,391	10,437	5,874
Bamberg	4,685	*	3,687
Barnwell	3,861	1,359	2,502
Beaufort	9,751	2,569	6,982
Berkeley	13,533	6,116	7,187
Calhoun	2,683	411	2,272
Charleston	46,233	13,402	32,531
Cherokee	5,750	3,426	2,183
Chester	4,840	1,446	3,394
Chesterfield	7,418	3,154	4,207
Clarendon	7,985	1,488	6,497
Colleton	8,125	2,110	5,976
Darlington	14,271	4,327	9,862
Dillon	9,239	2,963	5,879
Dorchester	7,739	2,938	4,668
Edgefield	4,517	1,814	2,701
Fairfield	4,517	800	3,680
Florence	23,263	7,391	15,858
Georgetown	9,173	2,103	7,053
Greenville	33,012	19,398	13,342
Greenwood	7,800	3,124	4,616
Hampton	5,078	1,053	4,023
Horry	17,949	8,995	8,837
Jasper	4,150	788	3,353
Kershaw	6,347	2,537	3,810
Lancaster	5,871	2,970	2,877
Laurens	5,685	2,526	3,140
Lee	5,719	879	4,836
Lexington	13,215	8,760	4,314
McCormick	2,058	*	1,609
Marion	8,913	1,955	6,950
Marlboro	7,722	2,244	5,317
Newberry	3,843	1,699	2,134
Oconee	6,767	5,563	1,172
Orangeburg	21,110	3,905	17,117
Pickens	7,776	6,428	1,273
Richland	36,121	11,589	23,902
Saluda	3,536	1,499	2,037
Spartanburg	27,071	14,900	12,002
Sumter	20,029	3,656	16,224
Union	3,648	1,763	1,885
Williamsburg	10,663	1,542	9,098
York	11,236	5,407	5,599
South Carolina	499,574	191,312	304,233

NOTE: Data suppression represented by '*'. Total includes race categories not listed. Tabulations of poverty status exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks or on military ships, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. "Unrelated Individuals" include nonrelatives in family households, persons in nonfamily households, and noninmates in group quarters.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A Table 91/92, 1980

TOTAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY STATE -- 1986

Ranking Among States		
1.	Connecticut	19,208
2.	New Jersey	18,284
3.	Alaska	17,744
4.	Massachusetts	17,516
5.	New York	17,118
6.	California	16,778
7.	Maryland	16,588
8.	New Hampshire	15,922
9.	Illinois	15,420
10.	Virginia	15,374
11.	Colorado	15,113
12.	Nevada	15,074
13.	Delaware	15,010
14.	Minnesota	14,737
15.	Hawaii	14,691
16.	Rhode Island	14,670
17.	Washington	14,498
18.	Kansas	14,379
19.	Florida	14,281
20.	Michigan	14,064
21.	Pennsylvania	13,944
22.	Wisconsin	13,796
23.	Nebraska	13,777
24.	Ohio	13,743
25.	Missouri	13,657
26.	Texas	13,523
27.	Wyoming	13,230
28.	Georgia	13,224
29.	Iowa	13,222
30.	Arizona	13,220
31.	Oregon	13,217
32.	Indiana	12,944
33.	Vermont	12,845
34.	Maine	12,709
35.	Oklahoma	12,368
36.	North Dakota	12,284
37.	North Carolina	12,245
38.	Montana	11,904
39.	South Dakota	11,850
40.	Tennessee	11,831
41.	Idaho	11,432
42.	Louisiana	11,227
43.	Kentucky	11,129
44.	Alabama	11,115
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11,096
46.	New Mexico	11,037
47.	Arkansas	10,773
48.	Utah	10,743
49.	West Virginia	10,530
50.	Mississippi	9,552

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATE -- 1986
(Millions of Dollars)

Ranking Among States		
1.	California	452,690
2.	New York	304,226
3.	Texas	225,633
4.	Illinois	178,136
5.	Florida	166,719
6.	Pennsylvania	165,774
7.	Ohio	147,771
8.	New Jersey	139,315
9.	Michigan	128,610
10.	Massachusetts	102,151
11.	Virginia	88,972
12.	Georgia	80,720
13.	North Carolina	77,545
14.	Maryland	74,038
15.	Indiana	71,239
16.	Missouri	69,188
17.	Wisconsin	66,011
18.	Washington	64,699
19.	Minnesota	62,104
20.	Connecticut	61,249
21.	Tennessee	56,822
22.	Louisiana	50,534
23.	Colorado	49,375
24.	Alabama	45,042
25.	Arizona	43,877
26.	Kentucky	41,496
27.	Oklahoma	40,876
28.	Iowa	37,693
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	37,469
30.	Oregon	35,655
31.	Kansas	35,377
32.	Arkansas	25,556
33.	Mississippi	25,073
34.	Nebraska	22,012
35.	West Virginia	20,202
36.	Utah	17,892
37.	New Hampshire	16,351
38.	New Mexico	16,324
39.	Hawaii	15,606
40.	Maine	14,912
41.	Nevada	14,521
42.	Rhode Island	14,302
43.	District of Columbia	11,881
44.	Idaho	11,459
45.	Montana	9,749
46.	Delaware	9,498
47.	Alaska	9,468
48.	South Dakota	8,389
49.	North Dakota	8,343
50.	Vermont	6,948
51.	Wyoming	6,712

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

During the 1984-85 school year, there were 1,126 public schools in South Carolina, with a total enrollment of 576,675. This enrollment represented a 0.5% drop from the previous school year. The total number of private, special, and denominational schools in operation was 258 for the 1984-85 school year. The total enrollment of 42,437 in these private schools was down (-1.2%) from the previous school year.

For the 1984-85 school year, Greenville County public schools had the largest enrollment, with 48,678. The highest private school enrollment was in Charleston County, with 7,538. McCormick County recorded the lowest public school enrollment, with 1,616, while Lancaster had the lowest private school enrollment, with 50.

A total of 35,004 students graduated from public high schools in the state in the spring of 1985. Of these graduates, 49% entered post-secondary education in the fall of 1985. Another 34% entered gainful employment. The largest number of high school graduates (2,938) were from Greenville County. McCormick County had the smallest number of high school graduates in 1985, with 123.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED
1969-70 THROUGH 1984-85

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL, AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
SCHOOL YEAR	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1969-70	1,301	666,703	-0.2	123	22,745	- 6.3
1970-71	1,162	646,337	-1.6	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.0	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.0	182	42,840	+ 7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.4	185	42,628	- 0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.8	187	42,958	+ 0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.5	197	44,111	+ 2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.3	207	44,733	+ 1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+ 2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.6	233	46,222	+ 1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.9	241	45,437	- 1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.8	244	44,182	- 2.8
1981-82	1,140	590,050	-1.3	250	43,632	- 1.2
1982-83	1,126	582,804	-1.2	254	43,246	- 0.9
1983-84	1,117	579,696	-0.5	258	42,966	- 0.6
1984-85	1,126	576,675	-0.5	258	42,437	- 1.2

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1969-70 - 1984-85

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1980-81 THROUGH 1984-85

COUNTY	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Abbeville	1,081	1,148	1,404	1,154	970
Aiken	4,609	4,709	4,292	4,075	4,256
Allendale	765	718	579	611	540
Anderson	5,832	5,652	5,498	5,445	5,881
Bamberg	593	912	859	743	878
Barnwell	1,285	1,208	1,099	952	1,002
Beaufort	2,350	2,067	2,049	2,059	1,664
Berkeley	4,050	4,422	3,841	4,179	4,400
Calhoun	369	467	400	255	136
Charleston	9,592	8,797	8,410	7,983	7,808
Cherokee	1,503	1,882	1,828	1,664	1,553
Chester	1,497	1,728	1,436	1,661	1,698
Chesterfield	1,972	1,996	1,989	2,291	2,252
Clarendon	1,508	1,465	1,495	1,562	1,555
Colleton	1,224	1,589	1,464	1,757	1,480
Darlington	2,480	2,775	2,638	2,352	2,495
Dillon	1,496	1,433	1,368	1,346	1,226
Dorchester	2,383	2,505	2,464	2,429	2,505
Edgefield	618	595	535	646	584
Fairfield	1,157	1,132	1,062	974	985
Florence	4,122	4,418	4,474	4,452	4,649
Georgetown	1,845	1,802	2,207	1,638	1,790
Greenville	10,252	10,926	9,912	10,048	9,785
Greenwood	1,755	1,615	1,694	2,422	2,123
Hampton	1,145	983	1,037	959	968
Horry	3,293	4,157	4,304	3,929	3,699
Jasper	475	518	547	887	600
Kershaw	1,916	1,928	1,754	1,815	1,723
Lancaster	2,360	2,522	2,320	2,273	2,483
Laurens	2,016	1,875	2,043	2,126	2,190
Lee	1,191	746	550	1,026	1,054
Lexington	6,870	6,607	6,679	6,505	7,059
McCormick	536	479	537	524	531
Marion	1,735	1,639	1,397	1,343	1,405
Marlboro	1,592	1,987	1,935	2,191	1,776
Newberry	1,116	1,296	1,143	1,250	1,131
Oconee	2,588	2,556	2,088	2,448	2,235
Orangeburg	5,992	4,455	4,425	3,742	4,086
Pickens	3,129	2,826	3,417	3,065	3,062
Richland	9,291	8,307	7,681	7,274	7,577
Saluda	558	721	544	529	567
Spartanburg	7,094	7,733	7,844	7,634	8,022
Sumter	3,639	3,768	3,555	3,447	3,645
Union	946	1,313	1,415	1,116	1,145
Williamsburg	2,203	2,109	2,022	1,599	1,842
York	2,989	3,275	3,270	3,482	3,091
Palmetto Unified	1/	1/	1/	1/	138
S.C. Youth Services	1/	1/	1/	1/	204
Special Institutions 2/	1,574	929	832	3,387	88
STATE TOTAL	128,586	128,690	124,376	125,249	123,335

1/: Contained in Special Institutions category
2/: State Hospital, Williamsburg Manpower Center, S.C. School for the Deaf and the Blind, and Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, February 1983, March 1985, June 1986

NUMBER OF SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION 1/, GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, 2/ AND OTHER 3/ 1984-85

COUNTY	NUMBER OF GRADUATES SPRING 1985	PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FALL 1985	PERCENT ENTERING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT FALL 1985	PERCENT OTHER OR UNKNOWN FALL 1985
Abbeville	263	51.7	28.1	20.2
Aiken	1,318	53.3	30.0	16.7
Allendale	150	26.0	43.3	30.7
Anderson	1,575	48.7	36.3	15.0
Bamberg	234	57.3	34.2	8.5
Barnwell	254	34.6	35.8	29.5
Beaufort	540	50.4	39.3	10.4
Berkeley	1,273	34.2	30.8	35.0
Calhoun	130	46.2	38.5	15.4
Charleston	1,973	51.3	30.6	18.0
Cherokee	510	38.8	49.2	12.0
Chester	376	41.5	34.8	23.7
Chesterfield	453	43.9	39.5	16.6
Clarendon	357	35.6	40.6	23.8
Colleton	402	35.8	40.5	23.6
Darlington	732	46.9	36.7	16.4
Dillon	401	33.4	41.9	24.7
Dorchester	793	44.1	26.5	29.4
Edgefield	201	47.3	18.9	33.8
Fairfield	260	22.3	63.1	14.6
Florence	1,236	44.2	35.5	20.3
Georgetown	539	42.5	46.4	11.1
Greenville	2,938	64.7	27.8	7.5
Greenwood	715	68.7	28.1	3.2
Hampton	210	37.6	20.0	42.4
Horry	1,356	52.5	30.7	16.8
Jasper	162	29.6	63.6	6.8
Kershaw	510	43.5	35.3	21.2
Lancaster	605	47.1	34.9	18.0
Laurens	528	48.7	35.4	15.9
Lee	197	31.5	43.7	24.9
Lexington	2,108	56.3	34.6	9.2
McCormick	123	48.0	40.7	11.4
Marion	427	30.0	57.1	12.9
Marlboro 4/	380	37.4	29.2	33.4
Newberry	338	46.7	45.6	7.7
Oconee	564	56.7	32.4	10.8
Orangeburg	945	53.5	27.8	18.6
Pickens	848	42.7	38.2	19.1
Richland	2,327	54.8	35.1	10.1
Saluda	127	50.4	34.6	15.0
Spartanburg	2,397	54.6	29.2	16.2
Sumter	1,164	39.7	43.4	16.9
Union	337	44.8	27.3	27.9
Williamsburg	450	40.2	31.1	28.7
York	1,278	49.1	23.6	27.4
S. C. Youth Services	--	--	--	--
STATE TOTAL	35,004	49.2	33.8	17.0

1/: Includes two- and four-year colleges/universities, technical and trade schools, business/commercial schools, beauty/barber colleges, and other schools offering educational programs beyond the high school level

2/: Includes the armed services

3/: Percent may not add due to rounding

4/: No report received from Parker High School

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1986

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA (EXCLUDING KINDERGARTEN) SCHOOL YEAR 1984-85

COUNTY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
	NUMBER 1/	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT
Abbeville	12	3,788	3	177
Aiken	41	20,933	12	1,404
Allendale	5	2,250	1	200
Anderson	47	24,209	6	704
Bamberg	9	3,351	1	160
Barnwell	11	4,379	2	286
Beaufort	20	9,856	13	1,362
Berkeley	35	23,034	4	544
Calhoun	5	1,839	2	443
Charleston	69	39,608	36	7,538
Cherokee	20	8,510	2	191
Chester	13	6,413	2	132
Chesterfield	16	7,608	3	159
Clarendon	12	5,668	3	725
Colleton	13	6,321	3	472
Darlington	27	12,225	5	676
Dillon	14	6,957	1	182
Dorchester	17	13,321	5	710
Edgefield	7	3,300	1	158
Fairfield	10	4,117	1	373
Florence	40	21,751	12	1,702
Georgetown	18	9,340	9	753
Greenville	95	48,678	27	5,169
Greenwood	22	10,768	3	499
Hampton	9	3,868	1	299
Horry	35	21,027	10	1,213
Jasper	5	2,725	3	704
Kershaw	18	8,186	6	382
Lancaster	22	10,613	1	50
Laurens	16	8,813	2	452
Lee	8	3,228	1	372
Lexington	49	32,471	7	711
McCormick	4	1,616	1	187
Marion	17	7,107	3	389
Marlboro	18	6,405	1	308
Newberry	19	5,919	3	234
Oconee	23	9,525	3	62
Orangeburg	35	14,421	10	2,616
Pickens	26	13,163	3	366
Richland	65	37,391	17	3,786
Saluda	4	2,213	2	278
Spartanburg	70	36,803	8	754
Sumter	24	16,590	8	2,764
Union	12	5,717	3	85
Williamsburg	16	7,620	1	532
York	38	21,369	7	1,174
Special Districts and Schools	15	1,643	--	--
STATE TOTAL	1,126	576,657	258	42,437

1/: Includes single- and multi-district area vocational centers. Area vocational centers which serve multi-school districts are illustrated by their geographical location or the district through which they report

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1985, and "Enrollment By Grade, By District, 1984-85 - 35-Day Enrollment for 180 Day Period"

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1980-81 THROUGH 1984-85

COUNTIES	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Abbeville	332	322	310	298	327
Aiken	1,367	1,333	1,496	1,513	1,390
Allendale	181	214	150	902	1,086
Anderson	1,084	1,017	1,109	1,019	1,064
Bamberg	215	203	316	1/	1/
Barnwell	196	208	388	1/	1/
Beaufort	1,781	862	620	535	469
Berkeley	2,074	1,580	1,231	1,494	1,764
Calhoun	315	118	183	142	113
Charleston	3,391	2,729	3,245	3,366	3,429
Cherokee	298	258	321	471	651
Chester	215	206	319	200	194
Chesterfield	1,791	1,937	1,851	1,856	1,653
Clarendon	244	378	274	207	274
Colleton	455	491	351	406	410
Darlington	1,734	1,456	1,365	1,109	916
Dillon	1,062	776	684	714	847
Dorchester	363	370	337	326	320
Edgefield	140	134	124	173	205
Fairfield	238	303	293	158	107
Florence	3,558	3,175	2,947	2,854	3,477
Georgetown	1,318	689	558	584	515
Greenville	6,111	5,594	5,711	4,221	3,477
Greenwood	399	422	295	421	363
Hampton	487	566	499	459	421
Horry	3,492	1,486	1,697	1,869	1,912
Jasper	344	209	218	161	143
Kershaw	404	686	600	886	1,032
Lancaster	633	653	811	891	960
Laurens	1,004	929	931	1,157	1,078
Lee	576	630	360	382	315
Lexington	1,281	1,460	1,733	1,404	1,171
McCormick	107	72	56	44	49
Marion	1,358	1,526	1,542	1,340	1,180
Marlboro	1,093	1,105	1,057	1,213	1,034
Newberry	225	283	218	178	167
Oconee	1,128	1,017	1,096	966	1,008
Orangeburg	1,790	1,311	1,405	1,374	1,145
Pickens	941	1,054	1,173	1,059	917
Richland	5,595	5,293	5,508	5,082	4,486
Saluda	58	70	48	51	2/
Spartanburg	1,664	2,041	2,155	1,953	1,789
Sumter	564	1,231	1,935	2,356	2,015
Union	487	430	376	406	300
Williamsburg	1,772	599	1,188	1,166	1,039
York	664	529	617	562	1,170
Other Agencies	24,751	24,546	27,798	23,508	23,304
STATE TOTAL	79,280	72,501	77,499	71,436	69,686

1/: Included in Allendale County figure
2/: Included in Edgefield County figure

Source: S.C. Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, February 1984, June 1986

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
(PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER): 1980

COUNTY	NO EDUCATION & ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE	
		1 TO 3 YEARS	4 YEARS	1 TO 3 YEARS	4 OR MORE YEARS
Abbeville	4,258	3,235	3,162	1,238	1,127
Aiken	14,806	12,512	17,681	7,541	8,064
Allendale	2,243	1,102	1,323	581	637
Anderson	23,052	18,498	20,009	9,284	7,972
Bamberg	3,280	2,116	2,123	1,110	868
Barnwell	3,318	2,634	2,797	1,122	1,006
Beaufort	5,038	3,865	10,330	5,620	6,985
Berkeley	9,442	8,878	18,121	6,815	4,223
Calhoun	2,056	1,494	1,817	725	675
Charleston	28,727	24,758	43,779	24,333	25,502
Cherokee	7,991	5,457	5,882	2,159	2,112
Chester	6,015	4,116	4,137	1,596	1,489
Chesterfield	7,889	4,891	5,153	1,952	1,638
Clarendon	5,490	3,123	3,539	1,348	1,285
Colleton	5,181	4,608	4,836	1,638	1,577
Darlington	10,742	7,578	8,821	3,781	3,635
Dillon	6,037	3,700	3,543	1,487	1,273
Dorchester	6,219	4,995	10,821	5,051	4,320
Edgefield	3,169	2,555	2,158	906	958
Fairfield	4,085	2,398	2,755	1,133	1,070
Florence	15,967	13,598	16,425	7,660	7,347
Georgetown	6,958	4,295	6,132	2,860	2,529
Greenville	37,333	36,228	44,336	23,716	25,961
Greenwood	9,878	7,441	7,968	4,100	4,711
Hampton	3,555	2,184	2,723	822	738
Horry	12,748	10,943	17,256	8,998	7,143
Jasper	2,543	1,557	2,339	584	595
Kershaw	6,168	4,617	6,466	2,318	2,696
Lancaster	9,171	7,194	8,711	2,868	2,494
Laurens	11,160	7,127	6,967	2,735	2,667
Lee	3,609	2,277	2,336	755	807
Lexington	13,214	15,227	23,836	13,392	13,842
McCormick	1,442	1,014	1,011	379	395
Marion	6,165	4,299	4,842	1,768	1,490
Marlboro	6,473	3,714	3,728	1,550	1,436
Newberry	5,651	4,559	4,384	1,975	2,265
Oconee	9,152	6,376	7,989	2,578	2,670
Orangeburg	12,909	9,351	10,780	5,290	5,573
Pickens	11,852	9,194	10,897	4,864	5,706
Richland	22,867	24,146	36,657	27,370	33,225
Saluda	2,916	2,473	2,464	799	701
Spartanburg	33,874	26,425	29,389	14,891	14,936
Sumter	11,707	8,939	13,292	6,178	5,188
Union	6,441	4,271	4,453	1,643	1,470
Williamsburg	6,907	4,321	5,268	1,643	1,748
York	15,504	12,809	15,360	8,147	7,880
State Total	445,202	357,092	468,796	229,303	232,629

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A Table 50

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY

Beneficiaries--Claimants who are actually receiving UI benefit payments.

Benefit Year--A period, generally 52 weeks, during which an individual UI claimant may receive his/her maximum potential benefit amount.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)--A federal agency responsible for the gathering, analysis, and publication of labor market data.

Civilian Labor Force--All non-institutionalized civilians, 16 years of age and older who are classified as employed or unemployed by place of residence comprise the civilian labor force.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973--A federal decentralized, decategorized manpower program designed to serve the employment and training needs of all states, cities, counties, and combinations of local units with populations of 100,000 or more. This CETA program was replaced by the new training system JTPA in October 1982.

Current Population Survey (CPS)--This is a national survey of selected households conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to measure the labor force and population, and to determine their personal and economic characteristics. The sample is based on the activity of the households for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)--A reference work published by the United States Employment Service which categorizes occupational data.

Economically Disadvantaged--An individual who: (a) receives, or is a member of a family who receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State or local welfare program; or (b) has, or is a member of a family which has received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; or (c) is receiving food stamps; or (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom State of local government payments are made; or (e) is a handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of (a) or (b) above, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

Employment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who worked as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked at least 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family operated business, during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. The count also includes those who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)--An automated data system which generates statistical output reports based on applicants and openings filed in state Employment Service Offices.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA)--A division of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act of October 1982.

Exhaustee--Claimants who are no longer receiving UI benefits because they have exhausted their benefit rights.

Initial Claim--This is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for UI benefits.

Insured Unemployment--This represents the number of claims processed during the reference week for a week of partial or total unemployment covered by the state law.

Job Service--A nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United State Employment Service (USES), as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)--This act was signed into law in October 1982 and created a new training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The JTPA program is designed for individuals who are in special need of training to obtain productive employment.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--A body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic and social demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI has many planning uses. The information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Labor Surplus Area--A civil jurisdiction (all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties) where the average unemployment rate was at least 1.20 times the average national rate during the previous two calendar years.

Labor Turnover--The movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status, with respect to individual firms.

Long-Term Unemployment--This represents more than 15 consecutive weeks of unemployment.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--A city of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 qualified for recognition as a MSA.

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC)--A committee created by Congress in 1976 to work on the development of a common denominator for occupational data and inter-agency communication and coordination.

National Systems Data Base Interface (NSDBI)--This is a software system which allows for the input, maintenance, storage, and retrieval of job order and job applicant information.

Per Capita Personal Income--This is the total personal income of a specific area (i.e., city, county, state, nation) divided by the midyear (July 1) total population residing in that area.

Personal Income--This is the total money income received by all persons from all sources. It is the sum of wages and salaries, proprietor's income, rental income, dividends, interest, and transfer payments, less personal income for social security.

Poverty Level--The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The 1987 poverty guidelines for South Carolina are listed below:

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines	
	Nonmetro	Metropolitan
1	$ 5,500	$ 5,500
2	7,400	7,400
3	9,300	9,700
4	11,240	11,980
5	13,260	14,140
6	15,510	16,530
7	17,760	18,920
8	20,010	21,310

For family units with more than eight members, add 2,250 for nonmetro and 2,390 for metro for each additonal member.

Private Industry Council (PIC)--This is a group of private sector employers (majority) and agency representatives appointed by the Governor to provide policy and program guidance under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Seasonal Adjustment--This is an adjustment applied to economic statistics in order to eliminate the changes which occur due to normal seasonal fluctuations. The adjustment is an approximation of recurring seasonal movement based on past experience.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA's)--SDA's are the districts within a state through which direct job training services are delivered. SDA's may include the entire state, one or more general purpose local governments, but may not split local political jurisdictions. Each SDA has a private industry council (PIC). South Carolina is a state-wide SDA.

Small Business--As determined by the Small Business Administration, the actual criteria for consideration as a "small business" may vary according to the type of business. In South Carolina, around 95% of the private businesses have been categorized as small businesses.

South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC)--This is an interagency consortium which was formed in accordance with a mandate of the Education Amendments of 1976. The committee oversees SCOIS, which has the main function of improving communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information. In addition, SCOIS serves to meet the career information needs of youth.

South Carolina Occupational Information System (SCOIS)--A computer network which delivers occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual--A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which was developed for classifying establishments on the basis of industrial activity.

State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC's)--Committees set up at a state level to work on developing common occupational data. The SCOICC is part of this network.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC)--This is a tax credit program, created in 1979 to replace the New Jobs Credit, for private employers, which is designed to provide an incentive to employers to hire certain persons from targeted groups with particularly high unemployment rates or other special employment problems.

Unemployment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who did not work during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, but were able to work and were actively seeking work.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)--The program which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by the state and federal Unemployment Insurance Services.

Unemployment Rate--This is the total number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force (employed and unemployed).

Wagner-Peyser Act--An act passed by Congress on June 6, 1933, to provide for the establishment of a national employment service system, and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such a system.

Work Incentive (WIN) Program--An employment and training program aimed at helping employable welfare recipients find jobs and become self-sufficient.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information: A Handbook, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1979.
Employment and Training Administration Glossary of Program Terms and Definitions, U.S. Department of Labor, ETA, 1980.
S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI.

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. State Development Board Post Office Box 927 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-734-1400	Industrial Development & Economic/Financial Environment
Research & Statistical Services 337 Dennis Building 1000 Assembly Street Columbia, S.C. 29201-3187 803-734-3793	Economic Forecast, Information Statistical Abstract, Population & Personal Income
S.C. Chamber of Commerce Post Office Box 11278 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-799-4601	Business Conditions & Cost of Living; General Information About the State
S.C. Labor Department Post Office Box 11329 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-734-9612	Manufacturing Data, OSHA Information, & Labor-Management Services
S.C. Worker's Compensation Commission 1612 Marion Street Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-737-5700	Workmen's Compensation
Division of Employment & Training Governor's Office 1300 Pickens Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-8950	Training, Jobs, & Human Resources; Administrative Entity for Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)
Health & Human Services Governor's Office 1205 Pendleton Street Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-734-0461	Health & Human Services
Division of Human Resource Management Post Office Box 12547 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-734-0208	Job Classifications & Qualifications For State Government Jobs
S.C. Real Estate Commission 220 Executive Center Drive Winthrop Bldg., Suite 301 Columbia, S.C. 29221 803-737-9480	Housing & Land Opportunities
S.C. Employment Security Commission Labor Market Information Post Office Box 995 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-737-2660	Applicants & Job Openings, Economic & Employment Statistics/ Outlook

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Department of Education Rutledge Building 1429 Senate Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-8497	Public Education
Residential Home Builders Commission 221 Devine Street, Suite 530 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-734-9178	Housing
Academic Research Department (Contact Your Local Institution of Higher Education)	Special Economic Impact Studies and Analysis
S.C. Program Assistance Line-"PAL" Office of the Lt. Governor P.O. Box 142 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-734-2050 Statewide Toll-free 1-800-922-2221	Available State Services
S.C. Department of Consumer Affairs 2801 Devine Street, 2nd Floor Columbia, S.C. 29250 803-734-9458	Consumer Services
S.C. Human Affairs Commission 2611 Forest Drive, Suite 200 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-737-6570	Community Relations
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism 1205 Pendleton Street Suite 110, Edgar A. Brown Building Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-0166	Recreation and Tourism Industry
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education 111 Executive Center Drive Columbia, S.C. 29210 803-737-9320	Technical Education Programs; Industrial and Economic Development
S.C. Commission on Women 2221 Devine Street, Suite 408 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-734-9143	Services for Women
S.C. Bankers Association 2009 Park Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-779-0850	Loans for Business

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Research Authority Keenan Building Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-799-4070	Business Assistance
S.C. Jobs-Economic Development Authority (JEDA) #1 Main Building 1203 Gervais Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-1470	Small Business Resources; Loans for Business

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Small Business Development Center
College of Commerce and Industry
Sirrine Hall
Clemson University
Clemson, S.C. 29631
803-656-3227

Small Business Development Center
Media Building--Room 157, USCS
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303
803-578-6233

Small Business Development Center
College of Business Administration
University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C. 29208
803-777-5118

Small Business Development Center
School of Business and Economics
4 Green Way
College of Charleston
Charleston, S.C. 29424
803-792-4065

Small Business Development Center
School of Business Administration
Kinard Hall
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, S.C. 29733
803-323-2208

Small Business Development Center
Florence-Darlington Technical College
P.O. Box 8000
Florence, S.C. 29501
803-662-8151 ext. 249

Small Business Development Center
Department of Business Administration
Coastal Carolina College
Conway, S.C. 29526
803-347-3161

Minority Development Center
Department of Business Administration
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, S.C. 29117
803-534-6894

Small Business Development Center
Beaufort Technical College
P.O. Box 1288
Beaufort, S.C. 29901
803-524-3380 ext. 258

Small Business Development Center
Newberry Vocational Education Ctr.
P.O. Box 799
Newberry, S.C. 29108
803-276-8300

Small Business Development Center
Fairfield County Court House
Winnsboro, S.C.
803-635-1411

Small Business Development Center
Aiken Technical College
P.O. Box 696
Aiken, S.C. 29801
803-593-9231

Small Business Development Center
Lander College
Greenwood, S.C. 29646
803-227-6110

Small Business Development Center
Greenville City Hall
Greenville, S.C.
803-271-4259

Small Business Development Center
Sumter Technical College
506 N. Guignard Drive
Sumter, S.C. 29150
803-778-1961

SOUTH CAROLINA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
JOB SERVICE
LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Abbeville	Abbeville McCormick	Scott, Wallace K. 459-5486	County Office Bldg. Highway 28, By-Pass P.O. Box 519 Abbeville, S.C. 29620
Aiken	Aiken Edgefield	Murphy, William J. 648-7841 254-5169	424 Hayne Ave., S.W. P.O. Box 2418 Aiken, S.C. 29802
Anderson	Anderson	Howard, Cecil C. 226-6273	309 W. Whitner St. P.O. Box 407 Anderson, S.C. 29622
Barnwell	Barnwell Bamberg	Calhoun, Phillip C. 259-7116	2214 Wall St. P.O. Drawer 1259 Barnwell, S.C. 29812
Beaufort	Beaufort Jasper	Craft, Robert D. 524-3351	914 Boundary St. P.O. Drawer 1067 Beaufort, S.C. 29901
Bennettsville	Chesterfield Marlboro	Evans, Marion 479-4081	232 E. Main St. P.O. Drawer 798 Bennettsville, S.C. 29512
Camden	Kershaw Lee	Smith, Vicki 432-5153	205 East Dekalb St. P.O. Box 98 Camden, S.C. 29020
Charleston	Charleston Dorchester	Pike, Samuel L. 792-7026	Summerall Center 19 Hagood Street P.O. Drawer N Charleston, S.C. 29402
Chester	Chester	Culclasure, Adeliene 377-8147	144 Center St. P.O. Drawer 520 Chester, S.C. 29706
Clinton	Laurens	Deloach, Robert G. 833-0142	Rt. 3, Laurens Hwy. P.O. Drawer 485 Clinton, S.C. 29325
Columbia	Fairfield Lexington Richland	Rutland, Mac 737-9919	700 Taylor St. P.O. Box 567 Columbia, S.C. 29202

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Conway	Horry	Shelley, William 248-4289	201 Laurel St. P.O. Box 1700 Conway, S.C. 29526
Florence	Florence Williamsburg	Slaughter, Edwin M. 669-4271	1558 W. Evans St. P.O. Box F-10 Florence, S.C. 29501
Gaffney	Cherokee	Jacobs, J. Dillard 489-3112	2128 N. Limestone St. P.O. Box 1270 Gaffney, S.C. 29342
Georgetown	Georgetown Williamsburg	Plouffe, Jules C. 546-8581	Hwy. 701 Georgetown Shopping Plaza P.O. Box 956 Georgetown, S.C. 29440
Greenville	Greenville	Ballard, J.W. 242-3531	23 Butler Ave. P.O. Box 328 Greenville, S.C. 29602
Greenwood	Greenwood	Herring, Willie 223-1681	519 Monument St. P.O. Box 1427 Greenwood, S.C. 29648
Hampton	Allendale Hampton	Kennedy, Julia A. 943-3291	12 Walnut St. P.O. Box 368 Hampton, S.C. 29924
Hartsville	Darlington	Hill, Jesse 332-1554	107 N. Eighth St. P.O. Drawer 1170 Hartsville, S.C. 29550
Lancaster	Lancaster	Horton, Beverly J. 285-6966	705 N. White St. P.O. Box 1160 Lancaster, S.C. 29720
Liberty	Pickens	Kolb, Robert F. II 843-9512	16 S. Commerce St. P.O. Box 538 Liberty, S.C. 29657
Marion	Dillon Marion	Floyd, Curtis W. 423-6900	Mullins Hwy. U.S. 76 P.O. Box 1110 Marion, S.C. 29571
Moncks Corner	Berkeley	Law, Helene 761-4400	225 N. Live Oak Drive P.O. Box 668 Moncks Corner, S.C. 29461
Newberry	Newberry Saluda	Cannon, Louise J. 276-2110	900 College St. P.O. Box 498 Newberry, S.C. 29108

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LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (Cont'd)

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Orangeburg	Calhoun Orangeburg	Sheriff, Elizabeth 534-3336	555 Middleton St., N.E. P.O. Drawer 1486 Orangeburg, S.C. 29115
Rock Hill	York	Salmond, William C. 328-3881	225 Hampton St. P.O. Box 11189 Rock Hill, S.C. 29730
Seneca	Oconee	Dodson, Fred L. 882-2259	103 N. Townville St. P.O. Box 1499 Seneca, S.C. 29679
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	Smalley, Calvin G. 573-7525	364 S. Church St. P.O. Box 1250 Spartanburg, S.C. 29304
Sumter	Clarendon Sumter	Rembert, Porcher G. 773-7359	127 E. Hampton St. P.O. Drawer 1978 Sumter, S.C. 29150
Union	Union	Palmer, Ethel 427-5672	Duncan Hwy. P.O. Box 663 Union, S.C. 29379
Walterboro	Colleton Dorchester	Rochester, M.M. 549-9422	112 Carn St. P.O. Drawer 530 Walterboro, S.C. 29488

1/ The area code for all South Carolina telephone numbers is 803.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DATA AVAILABLE BY TOPIC

NOTE: All SCESC Labor Market Information is produced under the direction of Mr. David L. Laird. For data on any of the topics listed, call (803) 737-2660 and ask for the appropriate unit.

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE
Affirmative Action (Minority Data)	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Agricultural-Related Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS
Analytical Techniques Regression, Seasonal Adjustment, Time Series	RESEARCH
Annual Quarterly Employment and Wages Publication	ES-202
Annual Labor Market Review Publication	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Areas of Substantial Unemployment	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Computer Applications	RESEARCH
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
County Labor Force Data	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Covered Employment and Wages	ES-202
Current Employment Statistics	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Data Base/Claims	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Dislocated Workers	RESEARCH
Early Warning Report of Unemployment	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Economic Information	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
EDA Grants	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Employment Service Potential (ESP)	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Employment Trends Newsletter	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
ESARS Chapters and Letter Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Publication Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Table Questions	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Technical Assistance	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Validation Information	ES/UI STATISTICS
Female Employment Estimates	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Greenville/Spartanburg Employment	LOCAL AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Industry Employment Projections	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Industry/Occupation Monographs	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Labor Surplus Areas (DMP-4A)	LOCAL AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Labor Turnover	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DATA AVAILABLE BY TOPIC (CONT'D)

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE
LMI Training	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
LMI Special Analysis	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Local Area Unemployment Statistics	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Local Office Assistance	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Metropolitan Area Hours and Earnings	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Employment/Projections	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Employment Statistics	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Supply and Demand	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
OES Schedules/Survey	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Printout Distribution (ESARS, Job Bank, NSDBI)	ES/UI STATISTICS
Productivity Index	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Real Earnings	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
SC-520 Employer Services Report	ES/UI STATISTICS
SIC Assignment	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
State Hours and Earnings	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
State Nonagricultural Industry Employment	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Sub-County Labor Force Data	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Target Group Resources	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALSYSIS
TJTC (Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)	ES/UI STATISTICS
UI Financing, Projections Research and Legislation	RESEARCH
UI Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS
UI Statistical Data	ES/UI STATISTICS
Wage Rate Information	ES/UI STATISTICS
202 Covered Employment by Industry and Area	ES/202
790 Automation	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
790 Employment Estimates	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
790 Schedules and Edits	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION; LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION--
PHONE (803) 737-2660

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